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LONDON, LIVERPOOL, and MANCHESTER.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

No. 7774.—VOL. L. MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17, 1890. Price One Penny.

ADVICE
To the Millions who cannot digest Tea or Coffee, and who do not care for Cocoa.
TRY
BOUILLON FLEET
You will find it
THE IDEAL BREAKFAST CUP,
And, as Captain Cuttle said,
"When found make a note of."
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND GROCERS.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE (The National Theatre).
EVERY MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 1.70, and EVERY EVENING, at 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself—Messrs. Nicholls, Leno, Lauri, John Bunn, Griffiths Brothers, Conquest, jun., Leopold Brothers, Arbo, Payne (Clown), and Campbell; Misses Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Ames, and Duggan. Box-office open from 10 A.M. all day.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BERNSHOTH TEBBS.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW, by ROBERT BUCHANAN. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LIVERSAN. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Mesdames Hodson, Miss Minnie Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. At 7.40, GOOD FOR NOTHING; Miss Norreys. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and following Saturday, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)
THE DEAD HEART—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT at Eight o'clock (122nd time). Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Righton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—LYCEUM

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, OUR BOYS. Mr. David James, Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. Arthur Elwood, Mr. E. W. Gardiner; Mesdames Ellis Brandon, E. Brunton, F. Frances, E. Vining. Preceded by, at 7.50, SWEETHEART, GOOD-BYE. Messrs. Scott Buist, H. Saker, G. Stanton, L. Cautley; Mesdames E. Fernie, E. Brunton, Miss Mc. Shirley. Mr. Righton: Miss Phillips, Chaney; Mesdames E. Fernie, E. Brunton, Miss Mc. Shirley. Doors open at 7.0. N.B.—MATINEE of OUR BOYS SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Lessee, Mr. EDWARD TERRY.)
(Manageress, Miss GRAHAME.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9, NEW LAMPS FOR OLD. Messrs. Mervyn, W. S. Penley, Bernard Gould, W. Lestocq, and F. Kerr. Mesdames Graham, Houston, and Gertrude Kingston. At 8.15 THE PARTING OF THE WAYS. Mesdames M. A. Giffard, Helen Leyton, Rose Dearing, Oscar Adye, and J. Nelson. Doors open 7.45. Carriages at 11. Box Office open 10 till 5. Acting Manager, Mr. H. J. BUCKWELL.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8, THE BUNGALOW, by FRED HORNER. The great success of modern times. Received with roars of laughter and thunders of applause. At 8.15, ON TOAST. Doors open at 7.45. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.15. Doors open at 2.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 135th Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Marius, I. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Tyars, Holland, M. Rode, H. Russell, James East, W. Northcote, J. Northcote, &c.: Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate Janes, Charlotte Elliott, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.2. THE MARRIED BACHELOR, at 7.45.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. THOMAS THORNE.)
THIS EVENING at CLARISSA. Mr. Thomas Thorne. Messrs. T. B. Thalberg, Cyril Maude, Oswald Yorke, J. S. Blythe, Harbury, F. Grove, F. Gillmore, and Fred Thorne; Mesdames Winifred Emery, Mary Collette, C. Owen, Le Bryer, F. Wemyss, Lily Hanbury, Eva Banister, &c. MATINEE of CLARISSA SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager Mr. F. R. BENSON.)
EVERY EVENING at 8 (Thursdays and Fridays excepted), A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. Brydone, Major, Benson, Ross, Howard, Athol Forde, Black, Weir, Phillips, Tomkins, Grenville, Stuart; Mesdames Gray, Verner, Dene, Considine, Townsend, Webber, Melfort, Mitchell, and Wood. MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.30. N.B.—THE TAMING OF THE SHREW on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 8, and NEXT THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 2.30.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, HENRY PETTITT and GEORGE R. SIMS powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which leading popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, Brandon Thomas, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, Walter Lawson; Miss Edith Bruce, Mrs. Theodore Hunter, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.30. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. HORACE SEBGER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, MARJORIE. Miss Phyllis Broughton, Mdme. Amadi and Miss Camille d'Arville; Messrs. Joseph Tapley, Henry Ashley, Frederick Wood, Albert James, T. A. Shale, A. T. Hendon, and Harry Monkhouse. Preceded at 7.50 by JOHN SMITH. Morning Performance EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,707.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN HARE.)
THIS EVENING, at 8, LA TOSCA. (LAST 5 PERFORMANCES.) Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton, Fanny Brough, Dacre Walter, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrance D'Orsay, C. Bodsworth, C. Hudson, F. H. Knight, F. Powell, R. Power, T. Pringle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. MATINEE of LA TOSCA, FRIDAY NEXT, February 21, at 2 P.M. precisely. Seats can now be booked. Acting Manager, Mr. C. C. COMPTON.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. WILLARD and JOHN LART, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. JOHN LANCASTER
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Maclean, Lart, W. Garden, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Rogsson Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Annie Hill, St. Ange, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriage 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. GRIFFITHS.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. HENRY J. LESLIE.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Carnham, J. Le Hay, Frank M. Wood, and Arthur Williams. Preceded at 7.30 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by JAMES ALBERY, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bromley Davenport, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Goldney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Telephone, 3,724.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. ARTHUR CHUDLEIGH.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 19th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Lely Lewis, Mr. H. Mervin, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Fewell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. R. Boleyn, Mr. F. Farren, Miss F. Harrington and Mrs. Phelps.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Under the Management of Mr. GEORGE ALEXANDER.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, FOOLS' MATE. At 9 o'clock, DR. BILL.
Messrs. Frederick Terry, Nutcombe Gould, Benjamin Webster, George Capel, Henry Grattan, and Alfred Chevalier; Mesdames Gould, Conlan, Ludwig, Marie Linden, Mary Kingsley, Gracie Mutrille, Laura Graves, Edith Kenward, and Fanny Brough. Doors open 7.45.
MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.
Doors open 2 o'clock. Box office open daily from 10.30 till 5.
Business Manager, Mr. R. D'ALBERTSON.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 o'clock, and "OUR ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.50. Signorina Fenzone; Mdlles. Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor De Vincenti, Varieties by BAYLY and RIVERS, the Sisters Milton, M. Scott and Mdlle. Lyla, Arthur Tadley, the Almontes, Marie Collins, the Eddy's Troupe, Lotto, Lilc, and Otto, Geo. English, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9.0 THE PARIS EXHIBITION. At 10.30, A DREAM OF WEALTH, by Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD BOYNE. Mdlle. Rosa Caprice, Mdlle. Palladino and Bettina de Sorsi, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Marina Cavaliere. Grand Variety Entertainment. At 10, Miss Amy Roselle will recite THE DANDY FIFTH; A STORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR," by FRANK GASSAWAY. No free list.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants, C. B. Maccormott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibbo and Bobb the funny Continental clowns; the Naunens, in a novel musical mimicry; Cunningham and Godfrey, the wonderful Jap; the Brandiccis, American variety artists; Gittaway and Pepper; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Tom Fielding, Arthur Huxley, Petrot, the marvellous mimic; Arthur Rigby, Ray and Laverne, Russian dancers; Nan Ivor; Deane Brand, operatic vocalist; Maura, Equilibrist; G. Beresford, Wallace, Fred, Wingfield & Dagg, Perigini, Jaquet, and others.
EVENINGS at 7.00; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

WHAT WILL THEY DO WITH IT?

We know what they would like to do with it. Ministers would like to bury this PARNELL Report full fathom five, where lie already the remains of Mr. PIGOTT and the reputation of the *Times*. The *Daily Chronicle*, with the astute candour for which Unionists will some day thank it, urges Ministers to perform the funeral obsequies as speedily as possible. "The public," it says, "is sick of the PARNELL Commission, and do not want to hear "any more about its Report." The *Standard* practically took the same line on Saturday when it argued that the Irish members were the greatest criminals unhung, but that Ministers must on no account think of hanging them. We may be sure that Ministers will not think of doing so if they can help it. But can they? They would like to bury the Report. But will they be allowed to? On Saturday it looked possible. This morning it is possible no longer. The speech of the Attorney-General at Oxford on Saturday, and the energetic backing given to him by the *Times* this morning, have entirely changed the situation. Now that their Attorney-General has declared that the Report is a verdict of Guilty, and that the *Times* has called on Ministers to clap the culprits into prison, it is hard to see how they can escape the necessity of declaring themselves on the Report. What, then, will they do with it, since they cannot shelve it?

For our part, we are heartily glad that the *Times* and the Attorney-General have conspired together to make shelving impossible. It is the business of the Opposition to back the *Times* sturdily in this matter. "That the truth has been laid before the English people is," says the *Times*, "an immense public gain, which is due, as the Unionist party can hardly forget, exclusively to the action taken by the *Times*." That is the point which has to be driven home. The *Times* made charges. The Unionist party greedily swallowed them, and a Special Commission was appointed to try them. These charges have either been proved or disproved. If they have been proved, as the *Times* asserts, then, as the *Times* pleads, it has indeed deserved well of the Unionists. It is for Ministers to make up their minds, and to act accordingly. The *Times*, following up the Attorney-General's line, says this morning that some of the Parnellite M.P.s "ought to be now tenants of one of her Majesty's prisons." If Ministers agree with the *Times* and the Attorney-General, they certainly ought to put the Irish party in the dock. Such a course would be awkward, no doubt; for as the *Daily Chronicle* asks, what in that case would be done "with her MAJESTY'S principal Secretary of State, "who, when Conservative candidate for Dungarvan, not only 'invited,' "but by liberal subscriptions to the Fenian Fund, 'obtained, the "assistance and co-operation of the party of violence'?" But, awkward or not, the prosecution or expulsion of the Irish members is undoubtedly the logical corollary of agreement with the Attorney-General, and the *Times* is perfectly justified in trying to make the whole "Unionist party" stand solid with it. What Ministers must be made to do is to do one thing or the other. Either they are solid with the *Times*, or they are not. If they are, they must be made to avow it, and to take the consequences of believing the Parnellites guilty. If they are not, they must be made to admit it, and to formally acquit their fellow-members. Until they have done one thing or the other they should be given no rest; and as they will probably cling as long as they can to the policy of Shelve and Shuffle, we should not be surprised to see the greater part of the session consumed in discussing the Report and in eliciting from Ministers an answer to the question—What will they do with it?

Meanwhile, there is a word to be said on the Attorney-General and the *Times* this morning. Their line is, as we have said, logical from their point of view, and it is natural enough in men who, driven to the last ditch, are determined to make a last stand in self-defence. But the recognition of this fact does not rid us from the necessity of pointing out that their defence is nothing but sheer effrontery. As for the *Times*, we need go no further than its remark this morning, that its only mistakes were "mistakes of detail." There is an audacity in argument which is splendid, but this audacity is simply silly. So also is the further remark of the *Times* when it says:—"That we have been right in the main issues is a "contention supported by the independent testimony, as the "extracts we publish elsewhere will show, of newspapers, some "Liberal and some Conservative, of the greatest consideration and "influence both in London and in the country." We have examined this epitome of opinion carefully, and we find the following omissions:—

LONDON.	All Scotch but "Scotsman."	PROVINCIAL.
Speaker (L.)		Manchester Guardian (L)
Daily News (L.)	All Irish without exception.	Liverpool Post (L.)
Daily Chronicle (U.)		Leeds Mercury (L.)
Morning Post (U.)		All Newcastle Papers.
Morning Advertiser (U.)	All Welsh.	Sheffield Independent.
Pall Mall Gazette (L.)		Bradford Observer.
Star (L.)		All County Durham papers.
Echo (U.)		All Nottingham, Bristol and Plymouth papers.

Only nine provincial dailies are quoted, of which eight are Unionist! The *Liverpool Mercury* is the only Liberal paper quoted, while the one extract we have compared with the original—that from the *Yorkshire Post*—is garbled in the most glaring way. So much for the "independent" support claimed by the *Times*; but Sir RICHARD WEBSTER'S speech is hardly less amazing in its audacity. "For the first time," he said, "I am now able to stand (*sic*) with unfettered tongue." Of the result we can only say that Sir RICHARD'S "unfettered tongue" is fully as untrustworthy as when it was paid to speak on behalf of the *Times*. We will give one typical illustration. According to the Attorney-General, "Sir CHARLES RUSSELL said that not one farthing of "the money had been received from PATRICK FORD." But Sir CHARLES did not say so, and Sir RICHARD WEBSTER must have known that he did not. But allowances should be made for the "unfettered" Attorney-General, for the natural vexation he must feel at so many of his previous words being fettered to forgeries. Nevertheless, the Ministry would do well to muzzle him again as speedily as possible; for the more he speaks on the Report in the strain he adopted on Saturday the more difficult for them will become the question, What will they do with it?

THE ELDORADO OF THE TRANSVAAL—I.

SOME TRUTHS ABOUT ITS PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.)

Is it an Eldorado at all? That is what people in England are beginning to ask, it appears, and I suppose the bewildered investor will scan these lines for an answer. Well, I have been in the City of Gold for a week. I have been down a mine—one of the busiest and best organized on the Randt. I have crawled on all fours up an ascending rabbit-burrow, called a "stope," taking with me that most genial and long-suffering of managing-directors, Mr. J. B. Taylor, and with him tobogganing down again along a "shoot." While down the said mine I sketched a wooden prop which was crushed under the superincumbent roof of rock, tried to look learned, picked up a lump of dirty stone on which wild fancy could trace a fitful glint of gold, let it bulge my pocket for some time, and subsequently threw it away. I then went and saw the "stamps" being fed with similar lumps, each stamp eating its 2½ tons a day, the great rods rising and falling one by one, while deafening noises from the closed box into which they played told what was happening to the ore within. And then I gazed on the great sloping tables underneath, saw the gold-laden water running over the copper "plates," and scraped off with my finger a kind of golden rust which was forming on the mercury surface, from which, as everybody knows, it is finally precipitated in the form of the pure gold about which there is all the bother. And now, having seen this and more of the same sort of thing, what from the bewildered investor's point of view do I know? Exactly what I did when I came here: nothing. If, gentle reader, you have been "doing a little" in these things, and wish to know something about the chances of those "Golden Hop Syndicates" or "Spruit Consolidated" that you've bought, I shall disappoint you. My business is with no single company, but with the Randt as a whole; not as a field for the speculator, but as possibly destined in the future to be the scene of enormous industry pregnant with vast changes in the conditions of South Africa. I gather, however, that there are a number of ingenious persons who have run out here, smelt a lump of "banket," and returned to England on purpose to give you just that advice which you require.

A truth is generally the mean between two exaggerations more or less mendacious. There ought, then, to be a good deal of truth somewhere dis-

OUR KITH AND KIN.

Sir Francis De Winton's report on the condition of affairs in Swaziland is now in the hands of the Government. Its recommendations will of course remain confidential until the Colonial Office has had full opportunity of considering them, but it is probable that they will aim at separating the elements of white and native populations and endeavouring to put the whites only under European control. If so, the questions which will naturally be asked will be, Who is going to control them? and how are they to be controlled? The concessions granted by the late Swazi King may be valuable, but they are certainly not worth the trouble of setting up a South-eastern Egypt, with two Powers interfering to protect the interests involved. Either we must do it, or the Transvaal. The conditions point to the Transvaal as the proper authority. Then how, without annexation, can it exercise authority? Only sovereignty, it must be remembered, can confer the rights of jurisdiction.

* * * * *

It is understood, however, that the English and Boer commissioners are fully agreed upon one point—and that is that whichever of the two Governments take over the task of ruling the white population, the rights of the other nationality must be fully and carefully guaranteed, as must also the rights of the native population. This last clause will involve in any case a complete testing by a competent court of all the concessions which have been granted up to this time, as well as an inquiry into the validity of the mineral and grazing rights, now subject in many cases to claims as conflicting as those of the two mothers whose difference it took all Solomon's wisdom to arrange.

* * * * *

The accounts of the Brussels Conference, which reach us from well-informed sources, are much more hopeful than they were some time ago. The arms and liquor questions are still under discussion, but the maritime difficulty is in a fair way to be settled, and Sir John Kirk, who returned on Saturday to Brussels after a short visit of consultation with Lord Salisbury, is confident of practical results.

* * * * *

Sir Henry Parkes is the happy possessor of a lucky sixpence. It was the first money he earned when he stepped ashore at Sydney half-a-century ago, a friendless and penniless immigrant. It was his reward for holding a horse outside a public house whilst the rider was inside indulging in a refresher. Not a bad subject for an historic picture—this incident in the life of the future founder of the Australasian Dominion.

Apropos of Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposal, it may surprise some to hear that not until the new year did the Victorians have a penny post in their own colony. There had been an agitation on the subject for some time past, but it was not until January 1 that the rate for letters posted and delivered within the colony was reduced from twopence to a penny. It is expected that the change will cause a loss to the revenue for some years to come of £100,000 a year. For letters sent to any other part of the colony the rate still remains twopence.

* * * * *

Another reform which has come into operation in Victoria this year is less universally popular. This is the abolition of alcoholic drinks at railway refreshment rooms. Profane language is said to have been used by many who through force of habit called as usual for a brandy and soda, and were reminded by the attendant Hebes that the law now was S without the B. The railways in Victoria are State institutions, under the direct control of Parliament.

* * * * *

A significant commentary on a recent statement of the Paris *Temps* that the Australians are making much ado about nothing—that only an occasional French prisoner escapes from New Caledonia to the mainland—is supplied by the fact that M. Focachon, the principal warder of New Caledonia, has just visited Brisbane Gaol and identified ten of its inmates as fly-away birds of his. It is believed that there are at this moment close on a thousand convicted foreigners treading Australian soil who ought to be working out their sentences in the French penal colony of the Pacific.

* * * * *

By its visit to Canada a year or so ago the British Association made some claim to an Imperial position. At the Antipodes, however, a second British Association has sprung into existence. The Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science held its second annual meeting at Melbourne just after Christmas. It was held on much the same lines as the British Association's gatherings, there being the same mixture of work and play.

* * * * *

"As there are so many industrious labourers, more or less handy workmen, but not skilled artisans, who have difficulty in finding employment in England, I shall be glad," writes Mr. Merryweather, of the Fire Engine Works, Greenwich, "if you will allow me to call the attention of this class, as well as of the emigration agencies, to the opening for respectable working-men in the Transvaal. In a letter just received by my firm from a correspondent are the following remarks on the point, namely, 'There is a great difficulty here in procuring labour; almost everything is at a standstill on this account, and on several farms all agricultural operations have been suspended in consequence.'"

coverable about Johannesburg. My object has been to arrive at some of it by applying to the best authorities, official and other, discussing each point with critics of the most diverse interests, and striking as best I could a common denominator. The future of the Randt, and therefore of the Transvaal, depends on two things:—(1) The amount of gold there; (2) the conditions of getting it out at a profit. We must talk then, first, of reefs and pennyweights, and then of how the pennyweight is to be got from the reef. The former subject is dealt with in to-day's article; the latter will be discussed to-morrow.

I. OF REEFS AND PENNYWEIGHTS.

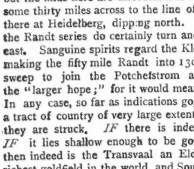
The investor having put me down in disgust, I am left, I take it, with my old friend, the General Reader. He, if his general reading has gone very far, knows that the goldfields of the Transvaal are not alluvial. There is some "alluvial" at Barberton, though they have no water to wash it out; and I have seen sumptuous nuggets which are weekly being discovered elsewhere. But, broadly speaking, the gold in the Transvaal Republic is not of that convenient but shallow formation in which a primeval river has done half the digger's work ready to hand. Both the Kaap goldfields, of which Barberton is the Ballarat, and the even more undeveloped fields of the Zoutpansberg district, are mainly quartz formations. Not so Johannesburg. The general reader has heard of Banket. Here, in the White Waters range, the water-shed of the Transvaal, on the Hooge Veldt, or highlands, 6,000 feet above the sea—here, with the greatest development, are the new conditions, and, therefore, the new possibilities. Klerksdorp and Potchefstrom we need not separately consider. It is their hope that they make part of the Randt. I passed through both on my way here, and observed that each had just built itself a Stock Exchange. I admired the signs of enterprise, but should imagine that the main exchange was as yet in live-stock, and the shares dealt in were rather those of the plough.

"Bankèt"—please lay stress on the last syllable—is the Dutch word for that delicacy of Dutch and other children "Almond Rock." The "conglomerate" which carries the gold of the Randt is a sort of almond-rock, with pebbles for almonds. The almonds and hard-bake alike have at some period been soaked with gold—when, and how, is not certain. What is certain is that the conglomerate itself is a "sedimentary deposit," and that it once lay, sandwiched with other successive deposits, flat along the floor of an inland sea or lake. On that floor under water, as higher areas were gradually "denuded," there was laid down first a pebbly layer, then a sandy layer, then another pebbly layer, and so on—one for every line of banket reef which is found to-day along the Randt. It is, in fact, just like a coalfield, only more tilted up. Then came some force from below, broke up the floor, and turned at least one great strip of it edgewise up to the surface, when, of course, the layers, instead of being one above another, show only as so many narrow reefs running along side by side. Now, how does this geological pedigree of Banket affect its prospects as compared with the gold-bearing quartzes to which the miner is accustomed in Australia and elsewhere? In three ways. It makes the direction of the banket reefs more regular, the distribution of gold more regular too, and the total mass of banket very much larger. Quartz, in one word, is more spluttered. The Australian talks of "leaders"—which are simply the splutters giving him a clue to the main mass of golden stuff. The gold, when he finds it, is very patchy—the richest and poorest bits being stuck within ten feet of one another on the same reef. Here it is a misnomer to talk of "leaders" at all. The "main reef leader," like the main reef, is the edge of a layer of gold-bearing banket of unknown extent. What that extent may be—what may be the total mass of gold-bearing stuff on the gold-fields of Witwatersrandt—is the question we now come to. When the reefs were first struck it was supposed that they went straight down. Great was the disgust of those who held certain of the claims along the line of outcrop to find that lower down the whole series began dipping away from the vertical. The angle of dip along the line varies considerably, but the average angle is 45 deg. Now, by the admitted theory of "sedimentary deposit," what can this mean but the turned up strata reverting to their original flat position? This was unpleasant for the holders of narrow properties just along the line, but it is the best hope of the deep level claims which at once were pegged out three deep alongside, and of the Randt as a whole. In Australia, gold is mined at a profit from material not as rich as the banket here several thousand feet underground. How far underground lies the floor of the Johannesburgers inland sea or lake, carpeted with layer over layer of the gold-bearing stuff, of which he has yet but touched a fringe? And how big is that floor to be? Time alone will show. But look for a moment at the map. East and west, with Johannesburg somewhere near the middle, runs the White Waters range. At the west extremity lies the farm of Randfontein, and that of Vlakfontein at the far east. Between them, tested nearly all along the line, the reefs of banket run, series parallel with series, for fifty or sixty miles, dipping south at forty-five degrees. About Vlakfontein they begin to whip round, apparently, to the south-west, but the finds here are discontinuous and uncertain. To the south, however, some thirty miles across to the line of the Randt, reefs are traced here and there at Heidelberg, dipping north. And from Randfontein, on the far west, the Randt series do certainly turn and run north and south, with a dip to the east. Sanguine spirits regard the Klerksdorp reefs as part of this extension, making the fifty mile Randt into 130, and bringing it round with a generous sweep to join the Potchefstrom and Heidelberg line. This is indeed the "larger hope;" for it would mean a basin some hundred miles square. In any case, so far as indications go, we have the reefs apparently enclosing a tract of country of very large extent and dipping in towards it wherever they are struck. *If* there is indeed a golden floor of such extent, and *If* it lies shallow enough to be got at over any small fraction of its area, then indeed is the Transvaal an Eldorado, the Randt destined to be the richest goldfield in the world, and South Africa to become the world's treasure-house of gold as she already is of diamonds.

So much for hopes. Now for facts. The reefs which run along the Randt are located into four series, the most important being that known as the Main Reef series. This consists, pretty uniformly, of seven reefs, arranged in parallel lines as follows:—

		Thickness (feet). From.	To.	Gold per ton (dwts.)
N	North Reef 1	½	3	20
	North Reef 2			
	Main Reef	4	20	7 to 8
	Main Reef leader	½	2	12
	Middle Reef	1	3	15
[Ground Plan.]	South Reef 1	¼	3	20
	South Reef 2			

Looked at edgewise, the series would appear somewhat as in the sketch annexed. It will be seen that the main reef, though the largest in quantity, is in quality the least rich of the reefs in its series, and if included in calculating their general average of gold per ton, brings it down to from 12 to 15 dwts. But the series as a whole is still the richest of the lot. A mile south of it lies the poorest, the "Bird Reef" series, averaging only 4 to 5 dwts.; a mile south of that again, the "Kimberley" series, thicker in body and yielding from 8 to 10 dwts.; and last, two or three miles further to the south, the "Black Reef" series, to which no accurate yield can yet be assigned. Now, the figures [which I have given I obtained from an authority whose position enables him to take a very broad survey of the Randt—Mr. W. Y. Campbell to wit.



I have gone over them since with various persons here representing various interests, and they are pronounced on all hands to be about the stingiest estimate reconcileable with known data. Besides this, the amounts which I have given as the average of gold per ton are in each case the amounts actually being extracted by the machinery now in use—that is, only about 50 per cent. of the gold that is in the ore. With better machinery, and with the addition of chemical to mechanical processes, the companies claim that like other companies elsewhere they will be able to raise that 50 per cent. to 90. Certain "concentrates," representing 2 per cent, of the ore that is crushed, are now being saved by some companies from among the "tailings" which run to waste through their machines. These concentrates are now awaiting the treatment which is to raise the golden average by 40 per cent. Let us be very mean, and allow them only an ultimate total of 60 per cent; let us even cut them down to the 50 per cent. that they now get; let us neglect all other series but that of the main reef. In length, that series has been traced from east to west for more than fifty miles. In depth, it has been proved, as far as shafts have yet been sunk—in the middle, at the far east, and at the far west, from 300 to 400 ft. The breadth of each reef, and the gold that is coming out of it per ton, I have given on the best authority. There are seven of these reefs; there are 18 cubic feet of banket to the ton; and gold is worth about 3*l.* 9*d.* a pennyweight. If you have plenty of time, and a very large slate, you can cipher out for yourself what an immense mass of the precious metal, even on the most grudging basis, lies in the Randt awaiting conquest. The gold is there—not in chunks to be had for the asking, not in richness which would repay the cost of bringing machinery in balloons; but in such enormous quantities as mankind will not readily give up the hope of winning from their rocky envelope.

(The preceding letter from South Africa, describing the Diamond Mines of Kimberley, appeared on February 13.)

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy a specimen packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa. It is absolutely pure.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The by-election in North St. Pancras rendered necessary by Lord Lamington's death will in some ways be more important than any of its predecessors. London is the key of the electoral situation. If London can be carried for "Home Rule and Gladstone," the position is as good as won. If, on the other hand, London again goes Tory, a Home Rule majority is past praying for. North St. Pancras will show us which it is to be. Kensington was so immensely, so unnecessarily, favourable to us as to raise the suspicion that local and personal factors may have contributed to the result. In St. Pancras the candidates will be more equally matched, and the constituency is one of the typical and crucial cases to which the "as in 1885" formula applies. It was Liberal in 1885, Tory in 1886; and it is the first of such constituencies in London which has become vacant since. It will therefore be a test case, which will be taken by both sides as foreshadowing the fate of London at the next election, and with it the fate of the whole country.

The German Emperor bids fair to become the most popular man in Europe. His new rescript reproving the officers who strike their men, and declaring that "in my army every soldier shall meet with legal, just, and fitting treatment," is an appropriate sequel to the rescript in the labour question. The example which the Kaiser has set will compel all other crowned heads to follow suit. His Minister of War has already begun raising wages and shortening hours, and improving dwellings in the Ordnance Works at Spandau. It reminds us of poor Pio Nono's well-meant initiative in 1847. Who knows but that it may have as famous a sequel as that which followed in 1848?

"I think this Imperial act," writes Cardinal Manning, referring to the Kaiser's Labour rescript, "the wisest and worthiest that has proceeded from any Sovereign of our times." Praise from Cardinal Manning is praise indeed, but why should it be left to an English Cardinal to express the opinion of the organization which aspires to be the conscience of Christendom upon the policy of a German Emperor? Surely if the Pope be a living reality, watching with alert solicitude over the welfare of the children of men, he will promptly avail himself of the first opportunity of expressing his approval of the "wisest and worthiest act that has proceeded from any Sovereign of our times!"

It would really seem as if the Unionists are at last going to have an organ on the London press of which they have no need to be ashamed. The line taken by the *Daily Chronicle* on the subject of the Report of the Special Commission has astonished and gratified all those who had begun to despair of the survival of the old-fashioned English virtues of candour and courage in Unionist journalism. The *Manchester Guardian*, which is perhaps the most influential of all the provincial newspapers, expressed the universal sentiment the other day when it said that the *Chronicle* under its new editorship would deservedly increase its reputation with its own party. Of course we need not say that the *Daily Chronicle* is conspicuous by its absence from the beggarly list of "newspapers of the greatest consideration and influence both in London and in the country," which are paraded to-day by the *Times* in support of its contention that the Unionist party can hardly forget the "immense future gain" which they owe "exclusively to the action taken by the *Times*."

When Lord Beaconsfield assisted at the truncation of Turkey, he came back, with the brazen effrontery which served him so well, and maintained that he had been strengthening his ally by concentrating his empire. The Unionist contention that the abnormally huge Cabinet should be reduced by the wholesale ejection of all the "deadheads" before Easter, in order that responsibility may be concentrated, is a happy adaptation of the Beaconsfieldian phrase. But, excepting the Duke of Rutland and Lord Cranbrook—who may be compared to the Bosnia and the Herzegovina of the Administration—who are the other Ministers who are "under notice"? Our contemporaries should specify particulars.

Really it would seem as if there were going to be a chance for clever peers after all. The principle of private option advocated by Lord Rosebery and Lord Derby has now obtained the distinguished support of Lord Selborne. "To have leading men of its order removed of necessity from the House of greatest power and political influence does not seem to me to be a source of strength to the House of Lords." So the Gilded Chamber is to be reserved as a refuge for superannuated politicians, in order that Lord Hartington may be allowed to lead the House of Commons when he succeeds Lord Salisbury as Prime Minister instead of being laid on the shelf as the Duke of Devonshire!

Paris has actually stood still, and been of the same mind twice running. Here in tabular form are the Boulangist votes cast in the six "invalidated" constituencies at the general election and yesterday respectively:—

	General Election.	Yesterday.
5th Paris	4,839	3,840
13th Paris	5,806	5,710
1st Sceaux	12,195	11,210
1st St. Denis	4,810	4,515
2nd "	6,939	8,401
3rd "	10,724	10,191
	44,401	43,867

In one case (the 5th Paris) a second ballot will be necessary; in all the others the Boulangist candidates have been again returned. This result emphasizes still further the difference between Paris and the provinces; for in the recent provincial by-elections the Boulangist vote showed a heavy falling-off. In Paris it remains stationary. Probably, however, yesterday's vote was cast less in favour of Boulangism than in opposition to the majority's high-handed conduct in invalidating the elections.

TRY JAVA!

MR. ARTHUR EARLE, of Liverpool, has published a very practical and useful pamphlet, giving an account of a month's tour in Java in 1889. In it he gives so graphic and unaffected an account of his experiences that it might well be taken as a model for the imitation of tourists. He tells a great deal about a little known country, and suppresses the silly personal details which form the staple of many similar publications. Here is an extract describing the dress of the white residents. Perhaps the Lady Harburtons of this restless age may gather some hints from the costume of Colonial Dutchwomen:—

One of the things which strikes a European most, is the dress of the white residents. A man wanders about his garden and his house in the early morning, and from two to four P.M., in a fine linen jacket, buttoned up at the neck, and a very large wide pair of "Tilanas," or trousers, which are made of coloured linen of huge and ugly patterns, stockingless feet and a pair of Japanese slippers completing the costume. I have often seen gentlemen in the high road near their own houses in such costumes: of course on their going into the cities they dress properly, generally wearing entire suits of white. More striking still is the costume of the ladies, which is generally worn till after siesta, and consists of the "Cabayah" and "Sarong." The former is a very fine cambric jacket falling well over the hips, trimmed with fine lace, and fastened by jewelled pins in front. Under this, held by a fine Chinese silk scarf, the ends of which fall gracefully in front, is the "Sarong." Every woman has a large selection of these latter, which are manufactured in the following manner. The material used is fine white European calico. On this they draw, with a pointed metal spout connected with a small bowl of boiling wax, certain designs known only to themselves, and which have been handed down from generation to generation. The calico is then dyed a suitable colour for the Java taste. The design in wax, which of course has not taken the dye, is then scraped carefully off, and the white ground that it is only by adopting such a costume that they keep their health in the climate of Java, from which I infer that they wear very little in the shape of under-clothing, and certainly dress-improvers are not in vogue. Even travelling by rail and steamer this costume is worn, and I have seen intimate friends call on the Resident's wife in the morning similarly attired! Nothing is worn on the head. Some figures adapt themselves to this costume, whilst to others it is a misfortune, but perhaps this remark applies to the dress of all countries.

Another of Mr. Earle's observations on Javanese costume is interesting. He notes that at the Court of the Emperor of Solo, among much other ceremonial—"Soon a herald, dressed in crimson and top-boots, with a jockey cap, and looking as if he were the whip of a pack of English foxhounds, appeared in the street, and sounded a blast on his horn, and in a few minutes a Royal chariot of a sixteenth century model arrived. It was hung and supported on bed springs, and had no handles to the doors, the occupants having to wait till the door was unlocked before they could get out. It was horsed by four ponies, and driven by a coachman who was dressed like another English whip. These costumes are relics of the old English occupation before 1815, as the crimson liveries then used so pleased the Emperor's ancestors that they have kept to them ever since. Into this antediluvian conveyance the Captain of the bodyguard entered," &c., &c.

Mr. Earle is a sagacious traveller, not without an eye to the main chance. When after many formalities he at last reached the Imperial presence, "The Emperor bowed to us, and to show how little he considered us, at once (as is his custom) spat into a large high gold spittoon, on handsome silver legs, which stood beside him!" Tea followed, and "the tea-cups having disappeared, the Emperor at once inquired whether I had anything to show him, and having brought a £5 Jubilee gold piece with me, I presented it, and he at once asked the age of our Queen, and then, much to my astonishment, how many children the Prince of Wales had, and the age of the eldest. He then said he would like to keep the Jubilee piece, and that I should receive a gift in return."

Mr. Earle recommends April as *the* month for a tour in Java, and would recommend all who can do so to be accompanied by a friend. An almost absolute necessity is to come armed with an introduction to the Governor-General from the Minister of the Colonies at the Hague, which will secure, firstly, a permission to travel in any part of the Dutch East Indies for a certain period, and secondly a further letter of introduction to all the Dutch officials in the island. By taking these precautions the British tourist may figure for a month as a very great man, may inspect a strange society and take tea and exchange presents with Emperors and other potentates. It is to be feared as well as expected that there will be a rush of J. G.'s in the direction of Java.

*TWO POLITICAL NOVELS.**

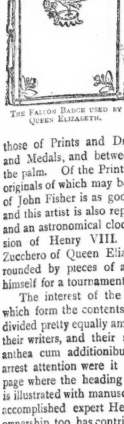
BURNING questions of politics do not, apparently, form a good *motif* for a story. Either the politics overpower the story or the politics are too evidently "dragged in by the hair" to make a background for the story. Home Rulers must do better than "The Forged Letters" if they wish to win through literature, and "Boycotted" will hardly stir the fading frenzies of the Unionists. "The Forged Letters" is, of course, a story founded on Pigottism, in which the forged letters are mixed up with a sensational murder and a theosophical doctor. The story would have been a great deal better if it had followed the original either more closely or less closely. The subject of the forgery becomes a little too silly when the letters are made to be those of Sir Richard Denison, Secretary of State for India, who is so eager to finish the Panama Canal that he has, it is alleged, written letters promising France the neutrality of England in the Franco-German War if he is made Chief Engineer for the Panama Canal. Meanwhile the Government of Mr. "Gladsome" goes out on the second reading of the Housing of the Poor Bill of Sir Richard Denison's introduction. This is not a promising foundation for a book. Nor does it help it much when the superstructure is adorned with such gems of wit as "the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster compared favourably with the Secretary of State for India only because the former was a man of manners while the latter was always cross;" or when the Pigott of the piece is made a rival with Sir Richard Denison in the affections of Bella Montgomery, the leading burlesque actress.

"Boycotted" is a somewhat better put together if commonplace story. A handsome young dragoon captain is sent in command of a troop to guard some emergency men in getting in the crops on a boycotted farm in Galway. The farmer is a married ex-carabineer, and has a lovely sister-in-law living with him. Needless to say, the captain and the sister-in-law fall in love, and mutually suspect each other of already being engaged to some one else. He cannot escape being shot. She finding him fretting for letters rides off on his fiery steed to the post, gets her ankle sprained by being thrown, and they live happily ever after. The ex-carabineer is of course a faultless landlord, whose tenants adore him, while they boycott him at the instigation of half a dozen "village ruffians." Quite needlessly an episode is introduced consisting in the seduction of the maid Bridget by the sergeant of this troop. It adds nothing to the story but a disagreeable filling up of space.

*"Boycotted." By Mabel Morley. (Remington and Co.)
"The Forged Letters." By Philip May and Charles Lewis. (F. J. Lambert and Co.)

THE OTHER TUDOR EXHIBITION.

A VISIT TO THE KING'S LIBRARY AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



THE FALCON BADGE USED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

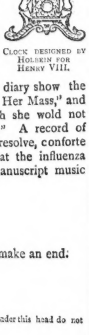
NOTHING, perhaps, better illustrates the real wealth of the British Museum than the richness of the little exhibitions in the King's Library by which the Museum authorities have of late years shown their sympathy with various celebrations to which the terms of their charter forbade them to lend other help. The centenaries of Luther and Wyclif, the Spanish Armada, Anglo-Judaism, shorthand, and the history of the House of Stuart have all been illustrated from the Museum collections during the past few years, and the contents of the cases which have just been arranged as an adjunct to the Tudor Exhibition at Regent-street are certainly well worth a visit. The Departments represented on this occasion are those of Prints and Drawings, Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Coins and Medals, and between the first three of these it is difficult to award the palm. Of the Prints a large number, of course, are from pictures the originals of which may be seen at the New Gallery, but a Holbein drawing of John Fisher is as good as anything in the famous Windsor collection, and this artist is also represented by elaborate designs for a chimney piece and an astronomical clock, both of which found their way into the possession of Henry VIII. Two other noteworthy drawings are those by Zucchero of Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester, the latter surrounded by pieces of armour with which he appears to be equipping himself for a tournament.

The interest of the seventy or eighty printed books and broadsides, which form the contents of the four cases on the right of the library, is divided pretty equally among their owners, their writers, and their subjects. "Polyanthea cum additionibus" would hardly arrest attention were it not opened at a page where the heading "Matrimonium" is illustrated with manuscript notes by that accomplished expert Henry VIII. Royal ownership, too, has contributed the delights of handsome bindings, both in leather and embroidered velvet, to some seven or eight books, most of them of no great note, though they include among them the Great Bible of 1540 and Parker's "De Antiquitate Ecclesiæ Britannicæ," the earliest specimen of an English book "privately printed." Coming next to the head of authorship we note that nearly all of the royal Tudors were writers or translators, mostly of matters theological. Thus Henry VIII. is represented by his "Assertio Septem Sacramentarum," and his Latin letter to the Elector of Saxony about getting rid of Luther; the latest and most successful of his wives by her "Prayers and Lamentations of a Sinner;" Edward VI. by an unprinted treatise on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for which his father would probably have burnt him; and Queen Elizabeth by a translation from the French. Books interesting for their subjects, though these are restricted to matters in which the Tudor took a personal part, are too numerous for us to do more than note a few of the chief. The literature of Henry's divorce suit is very amply represented, also "the noble tryumphant coronacyon of Quene Anne," also her execution. For the unhappy reign of Mary there is quite a nest of very little known books, mostly in Italian and Spanish, giving accounts of the events which followed on the death of Edward VI., of the departure of Philip of Spain for England, of the reconciliation of the English Parliament to the Church of Rome, and of the pains which were taken to secure the completion of the ordination of priests who had been admitted to benefices during the previous reign. For the times of "Good Queen Bess" there are numerous records of her triumphal progresses to "Killingworth" (that is, Kenilworth), Norwich, and other loyal and hospitable places; and some of these are opened at pages showing where Sir Walter Scott obtained hints for his description of the Kenilworth pageants.

DESIGN FOR FIREPLACE BY HOLBEIN FOR HENRY VIII.

HENRY VIII.'S BOOK OF PSALMS FOR WEARING AT THE GIRDLE.

The three cases allotted to the department of manuscripts are among the most interesting in the exhibition. Some of those illustrating the reign of Henry VII. bear traces of the fatal fire among the Cottonian MSS., but most of their text is still legible. In the case next to these the illuminated books of devotion will at once arrest attention. One of these is a present from Henry to Katherine of Arragon; another from Cardinal Wolsey to Henry, "en priant à Saint Anthonie vous plaira souvenir de luy qui est et sera vostre Oratour. T Carlis"; in a third, a Latin psalter, the open page shows the text, "The fool has said in his heart there is no God," illustrated by a truly wonderful illumination of Henry VIII. as King David, holding colloquy with Archie, the Royal jester. Among the letters may be mentioned one from Anne Boleyn to Wolsey, promising him her lasting gratitude for the services he had rendered her, and another from Lady Brian to Cromwell complaining that the Princess Elizabeth "hath neither gown nor kertil nor petticot nor no manner of linen for smokes." Some extracts from Edward VI.'s diary show the young king's attempts to force his sister Mary to give up 'Her Mass," and her noble answer that "her soul was God's, and her faith she wold not chaunge nor dissemble her opinion with contrary doings." A record of "a plaster for my Ladye Anne of Cleves to mollifie and resolve, conforte and cease payne of colde and wynde causses," proves that the influenza had its Tudor equivalent. Lastly, a bulky volume of manuscript music shows Henry VIII. both as a musician and a poet.



CLOCK DESIGNED BY HOLBEIN FOR HENRY VIII.

When shuld I expres
My inward hevynes,
No myrth can make me fayne
Tyll that we mete agayn,

is a specimen of the Royal verse, and with this we must make an end.

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.]

CRAWFORD, F. MARION. "Zoroaster." (Macmillan and Co.)

[A cheap reprint at three and sixpence. Excellently "got up." Cloth. Pp. 270.]

CRAWFORD, F. MARION. "Mario's Crucifix." (Macmillan and Co.)

[Uniform with the preceding. Cloth. Pp. 250. Price 3s. 6d.]

LAWRIE, ANDREW DOUGLAS. "How to Appeal Against Your Rates—in the Metropolis." (Effingham Wilson and Co.)

[Forms and full Instructions. Second Edition. Limp cloth. Pp 84. Price 1s.]

"VANITY FAIR ALBUM." The yearly volume for 1889. 21s. (*Vanity Fair* Office, 182, Strand.)

SHROVE TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th.—How to make Pancakes. Half-pound of flour, one teaspoonful of BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER, and a little salt; mix well dry, add an egg or two beaten up, and sufficient milk to make a thin batter, and fry at once with lard or butter.

THE EARNINGS OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

A CENSUS OF WAGES.

WE may expect to know by-and-bye with some degree of accuracy what the working classes earn and what they spend; and when statisticians have completed their inquiries and presented similar information with respect to the capitalist classes, we shall be in a better position than we are now to solve a number of those social problems which vex the world. The figures we have had hitherto of the income of the working classes have been little more than estimates based on insufficient data, and the commercial department of the Board of Trade is now endeavouring to obtain what is practically a census of wages, which may be accepted as authoritative and reliable. Mr. Giffen, with the limited staff at his command, has found the task a stupendous one, and he has only now been able to present the results of inquiries dealing with the rates of wages paid in the years 1885 and 1886 in the principal textile trades of the United Kingdom. Many months were occupied in preparing and sending out the schedules, which were of a most elaborate kind, and on their return the work of compilation was laborious and tedious. Statisticians will, however, regard the result as quite worth the effort.

As we have said, the present inquiry is confined to the textile industries, which employ nearly a million hands. The schedules sent out numbered 79,041, and, there being no compulsion in this case, only 10,681 were returned, or 14 per cent. of the total. That is not an encouraging number truly, but happily the proportion of the total industrial population included in the replies is larger, being over 25 per cent. Thus more than a fourth of the factory population in the trades concerned is dealt with in the schedules analysed, which after all is a pretty broad basis on which to found the average wages in those trades. The schedules sent out asked for information in two different ways. There was first a return of the weekly rates of wages actually earned in a particular week in October, 1886, by the numbers actually at work in that week; and next a return of the whole amount paid in wages in 1885. With various amplifications and by checking the one with the other, it is believed that on the whole fairly satisfactory results have been obtained.

One fact brought out by the returns is the geographical difference in the average rate of pay. In the cotton trade, for instance, places at a distance from Lancashire are below the average, Scotland being pretty low in the list. Again, in the woollen trade Ireland is far down, £21 being the rate per head per annum, as compared with £39 for Dewsbury and Huddersfield. In the linen trade wages are distinctly higher in Scotland than in Ireland, the difference being almost 25 per cent. It is also brought out that the general averages rule highest where there is a large proportionate number of men and a smaller proportionate number of women employed. Broadly speaking, though there are some exceptions, the average rate comes out highest where the proportionate number of men is large, and lowest where the proportionate number of men is small. And yet, while this is the case, it will please those who believe in the equalisation of the sexes to learn that there is an approximation and even identity of men's and women's wages for identically the same work. The higher wages which men receive, taking employment throughout the cotton trade generally, are mainly for descriptions of work which women do not perform.

The normal weekly wages in the four textile trades are set out in the following table. These are of course the averages, some rising higher and some falling below, but on the whole the bulk of the manufacturing population earn nearly the average rates, the numbers at extreme rates on one side or the other not being large:—

	Cotton.	Woollen.	Worsted.	Linen.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Men	25 3	23 2	23 4	19 9
Lads and boys	9 4	8 6	6 6	6 3
Women	15 3	13 3	11 11	8 11
Girls	6 10	7 5	6 2	4 11

The cotton trade, it will thus be seen, stands first, and is notably superior to linen. The differences, as already explained, are largely due to the geographical distribution of the different trades. Linen is largely a Scotch and Irish industry, and even in England it is carried on largely in country districts, and not so much in large manufacturing centres as the others. The earnings are accordingly less on the average than in the textile trades which are carried on mainly in the central localities of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Since the collection of these figures wages have advanced, but their value is not thereby greatly lessened, as they will always form a basis for comparison. The intention is to deal with one industry after another, so that we shall have a complete body of statistics dealing with the earnings of the whole industrial population of the country.

The Ladies' Corner.

A SCHOOL FOR WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

The president of the Incorporated Journalists has recently pleaded for a properly organized school in which young men may be trained for the profession. It may not be generally known that such an institution already exists for young women. To gain further information respecting it a representative has interviewed the Misses Hill, who being impressed with the necessity for a wider range in women's work, have opened a journalists' training home in Westminster Bridge-road.

"Why," asked our representative, "have you undertaken this pioneer work?"—"Because in the various social and philanthropic movements in which we have been engaged the fact has been forced on us that there are many young women who, though forced to earn their own living, have no liking for dressmaking, millinery, or school teaching, and yet who wish for employment more intellectual than box-making or paper-folding."

"What style of newspaper work do you teach, and to what class of society do your pupils belong?"—"We have pupils here learning to be compositors, readers, shorthand writers, reporters, and journalists. Of these various departments we train most compositors, who are drawn from, perhaps, a different class to the shorthand writers and reporters. The majority of our pupils come from the middle-class community, while some are highly connected, but have, either through misfortune or from choice, determined to earn their own living. At present we have an officer's daughter with us, and we are just negotiating for a clergyman's daughter."

"Are your compositors apprenticed in the usual way?"—"Yes, for three years, and we use precisely similar indentures as employed in the case of men who serve their time. We find the men and women agree admirably in their work, for we still employ men on our premises as formerly. Though the cases are kept in separate rooms, the men take kindly to the innovation, and are very gallant in their conduct to "the ladies." The women, by-the-by, are taught to compose intellectually, to punctuate correctly, and not work in a mere mechanical manner. Strict attention is paid to cleanliness and health, each woman being expected to wash her hands before leaving the place."

"Now, as to the reporters, how do they succeed?"—"Well, we teach shorthand, Pitman's system, and after thorough instruction our note-takers are despatched to report meetings or write descriptive accounts of various everyday occurrences. A special feature is made of the art of condensing, a very needful acquirement with the young reporter. We believe that in the future both women compositors and reporters will be in great demand, they being as a rule reliable and sober. In our school the proof readers carefully correct all the pupils' reporting, by which means all slovenly, ill-phrased work is revised before appearing before the public. Beyond this we set our students to translate from foreign languages, and we endeavour to equip a newspaper woman with all needful knowledge for her avocation."

"Then you think the press of the future will see the necessity of able assistants irrespective of sex?"—"We do, indeed, and we admire the example set by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in this matter. May other London papers follow you, and thus open a means of livelihood for well-educated young women who possess a taste for literature! If the men are ousted from the compositors' stools, it will be entirely their own fault, and you see from this office that it is possible to virtually run a newspaper throughout, under the management of women."

A WHOLESOME FAMILY BEVERAGE.—ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL is entirely free of spirit, and supplies a delicious drink in water, assisting digestion, cooling and purifying the blood. Recommended by the *Lancet*. Purchasers should order ROSE'S CORDIAL, and obtain the Genuine Article.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IN PRAISE OF MR. MANNS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Your notice the other day of the long and faithful services rendered by Mr. August Manns to the British musical public during the last thirty-five years, forcibly suggests the thought that it is quite time that some official recognition was given to the devotion and energy of this honoured public servant. It can be truly said that no one has worked more zealously and consistently than Mr. Manns to develope the innate taste of the people of his adopted country for the "high school" of music, and he has surely as well deserved the honour of knighthood as any of his fellow-conductors past and present upon whom that distinction has been conferred.—Obediently yours,

LOWTHER BRIDGER.

11, *Sumner-place, South Kensington, S.W.*

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND GREEN STREET.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—The County Council is reported, notwithstanding the recommendation of their committee, to have refused to secure the north side of Green-street, Leicester-square, for the moderate sum of £9,000, which site, it is estimated will soon be worth £50,000. For years the danger to pedestrians and vehicles through the narrowness of this street has been notorious, and accidents and deaths been caused by it. Year by year the traffic increases, and now that the Empire competes with the Alhambra it may fairly be said to be double what it was. To let this chance slip by of carrying out an improvement which must eventually be undertaken at increased cost to the ratepayers, and after further accidents have occurred, is nothing short of a public scandal.—I am, &c.

OBSTUPUI.

February 12.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S DECREES.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Possibly you may feel inclined to make some use of the enclosed letter to the Editor of the *Times* which he has not inserted.—Faithfully yours,

MONKSWELL.

7, *Chelsea Embankment, S.W., Feb.* 8.

To the EDITOR *of the* TIMES.

SIR,—May I venture to suggest that for this country to follow the advice tendered in your issue of yesterday, and refuse to enter upon an international discussion of labour questions till the Foreigner is converted to the doctrines of Free Trade, would involve a repudiation of the first principles on which those doctrines are based. You say in your leading article (*Times*, February 7):—"If there is to be an international settlement of labour disputes on an equitable basis, the primary condition is that no country should be unfairly handicapped, and this would involve the abolition of all protective duties and bounties." Surely, Sir, as an ardent and lucid exponent of the advantages of Free Trade, you should be the last to admit that the system of protective duties and bounties in any way handicap this country in her competition with the foreigner. Your contention has always been the orthodox contention—namely, that Protection is disadvantageous to the country in which it has taken root, by transferring labour from more remunerative to less remunerative channels, and by increasing the cost of food and other necessaries and raw materials of industry. If this be so it is not we who are handicapped, but the foreigner. If he thinks he is benefitted by Protection—well and good—we are equally convinced that we are benefitted by free trade. The unanswerable argument of the Foreigners to your contention as to handicapping would be, "You have chosen in your own discretion the system of free trade, we prefer protection. Each country does as it thinks best for itself. If you think you are handicapped by your Free Trade principles you are at perfect liberty to discard them." I confess, Sir, I do not think the Foreigner will be much impressed by the ardour of conviction with which we hold to Free Trade if he is informed that we consider ourselves handicapped by that system, and implore him in order that we may compete on equal terms, to do away with those import duties which we are constantly telling him are "the blight of agriculture and the bane of commerce." Free Trade all over the world might or might not be advantageous to us, that is a moot point, but no Free Trader can be heard to contend that other countries by reason of Protection handicap us to their advantage.—Faithfully yours,

MONKSWELL.

Chelsea Feb. 7*th.*

THE UNIONISTS AND THE REPORT.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow me a brief space to point out some instances of "woolly-mindedness" among the Unionists in discussing the Parnell Commission Report? I. In the first place, it is an egregious error to assume that the effect of the Report, as far as it concerns the "honour class," is to charge them with a treasonable conspiracy. To join the Land League, in the belief that it would ultimately bring about separation, was no more treason than it is treason in Professor Goldwin Smith to advocate "commercial union" in the belief that it will ultimately bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States. The judges do not use the word "treason" or "treasonable," and, looking to their obvious eagerness to use epithets when possible, it is clear that they see no treason in the thing itself.

II. It displays legal and historical ignorance to assume even the possibility, apart from the expediency, of prosecuting any of the leading men among the forty-four condemned respondents. The leaders were put on their trial for that conspiracy by Mr. Gladstone's Government before the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin some years ago, and, after a disagreement of the jury, the proceedings terminated in a way which would entitle them to plead *autrefois acquit*. It is a principle of our law that "a man cannot twice be put in peril on the same state of facts."

III. The Unionists are mistaken if they suppose that they have "got any forrader" by obtaining a judicial condemnation of the aims and methods of the land movement. If judicial condemnation could have killed that movement it would have died years ago. It has been condemned by as eminent and more eminent judges than Mr. Justice Hannen and the colleagues who sat with him. Among those eminent men I would mention Lord Selborne, Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Samuel May (late Chief Justice of Ireland), Lord Bramwell and the late Lord Fitzgerald, besides at least a dozen other judges.

IV. The "criminal conspiracy" of which the Unionists talks so grandly is but a misdemeanour under the old common law of conspiracy. A quarter of a century ago Beesley and Crompton preached on the ingenious class wickedness of that law. In 1875 the country became convinced of their doctrine; but, English fashion, instead of sweeping away the whole law as far as it affected innocent people, Parliament merely repeated it as regards the class whose grievance was at the moment the most glaring—that is the trades unionists. It survives as a snare and a pitfall for all other good men and women working strenuously for the betterment of the masses. The whole temperance movement is undoubtedly a criminal conspiracy. It has been laid down over and over again in Ireland, that neither intimidation nor violence is a necessary ingredient of common law conspiracy. The object of the temperance movement is to induce her Majesty's subjects to abstain from doing what they have a legal right to do—that is, to drink more than is good for them—"and thus to diminish the incomes of the drink-sellers," so the report would run, "and drive them out of the country, as being the Tory Garrison." If the fairest-minded judges on the bench—say Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Mathew were appointed to inquire into the charges and allegations made against John Burns and his fellows in connection with the strikes, they could not choose but report them guilty of criminal conspiracy. If the common law of conspiracy condemns so noble and useful a movement as the land war in Ireland, it must go and give place to something more modern and reasonable.

V. The Unionists may write their fingers off about the "crushing" character of the Report, but if they want themselves to be taken seriously let them try their luck at our maiden seat in Mid Glamorgan. Happily the coming contest in North St. Pancras is one which they cannot avoid.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

F.

Feb. 17.

Ford's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 18s. per month (Second-hand, 12s. 6d. per month on the three years' system). Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Famed Trained Lion on Horseback (the great sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Mission ever seen. Wonderful Siberian Bears, Elephants, 100 highly trained Horses and Ponies. Gun-toss and his Wonderful Pigs. Jessica, the Graceful and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Horizontal-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Grand Military Spectacle ZULULAND. TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30. Prices from 6d. to £5 5s. Box Office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, the entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE GONDOLIERS, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan. Doors open at 8. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Modoloffs (in their great Continental Aerial Act); MA. Rio (whose feats in their new Bicycle Chair Act), Du Val (Negro Minstrel), Adelaide and Lilian (Graceful Aerial Gymnasts), the Six Sunicums, M. Gervais Le Roy (the Marvellous Belgian Contortor), the Leopolds (Aerial Wonders), Fred. Parsons (the Young Man from America), the Sisters Keyzer (in their popular dances), Miss Amy Tilley (Refined Change Artiste), Professor Cross (Phrenologist), &c. Twice daily, at 3 and 8. SCOTT EDWARDS will recite "Kissing Cup's Race." Open at 12, close at 11.30 P.M. Admission 1s., Children and Matinées, Saturdays, Novel Fusion on view all days. Dr. ONOFROFF, the remarkable Thought Reader, in the Theatre at 4 and 9.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO and EXHIBITION of RELICS, Ashley-place (Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by Chas. E. FLEISCHER. OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 11 P.M. Entrance 1s., except on Wednesdays between 10 and 6, when the charge is 2s. Mrs. Hurst's celebrated LADIES' ORCHESTRA will give a vocal and instrumental concert from 3 to 5.30, and 8 to 11 P.M. daily. James Rovey, veteran and only known rank-and-file survivor of the Great Battle is present at the Panorama daily.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PANORAMA OF THE GREAT FALLS. Lounge, Music, Stereoscopic Views of all America, Cheap Restaurant. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building properly warmed. Admission 1s. Tickets at libraries and hotels. No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

ART GALLERIES.

DAUBIGNY EXHIBITION.—Messrs. BOUSSOD, VALADON, and CO. THE GOUPIL GALLERY, 116 and 117, NEW BOND-STREET, beg to invite Collector and Connoisseurs to view their Exhibition of the Works of C. F. DAUBIGNY, one of the principal masters of the Barbizon School of Painters. Also "THE VALLEY DE L'I TOUQUES," the chef d'œuvre of C. TROYON, Open from 9 till 6.—Admission One Shilling, including catalogue.

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TUDOR EXHIBITION.—Patron, H.M. the QUEEN; Vice-Patron, H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. NOW OPEN. NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET. 10 to 6. Admission 1s. Hon. HAROLD DILLON, Secretary.

AN INDIAN AND BURMAH SLAVE TRADE.

From some cases now being tried in the Rangoon police-court a regular slave trade with the Madras coast appears to have existed. Girls were brought to Rangoon on the promise of employment, but on arrival were closely confined and subsequently sold to men they had never previously seen, at prices varying from 70 to 90 rupees.

SUBURBAN RESIDENTS AND THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.

In connection with the half-yearly report of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company, I called attention recently (writes a London correspondent) to the general dissatisfaction of suburban residents with the working and policy of the company. I find that this feeling has taken shape in the form of a statement which is to be sent personally to each director, the board as a whole having refused to receive a deputation on the subject. Stress is laid on the insufficiency of the station and rolling stock accommodation in proportion to the great growth and correspondingly increasing wants of the district served by the company. The London County Council has also the subject under consideration.

CARDINAL MANNING ON THE KAISER'S RESCRIPT.

Cardinal Manning, being asked by a German correspondent his opinion of the Emperor William's decrees respecting the labour question, has replied as follows:—"You ask me what I think of the invitation of the Emperor of Germany to the European Powers to meet in conference on the subject of labour, and the state of the millions in every country who live by the wages of labour. I think this Imperial act the most significant that has proceeded from any Sovereign of our times. The condition of the wage-earning people of every European country is a grave danger to every European State. The hours of labour, the employment of women and children, the scantiness of the wages, the uncertainties of employment, the fierce competition fostered by modern political economy, the destruction of domestic life resulting from all these and other kindred causes, have rendered it impossible for men to live a true human life. How can a man who works fifteen or sixteen hours a day live the life of a father to his children? How can a woman who is absent from home all day long do the duties of a mother? Domestic life is impossible. But on the domestic life of the people the whole political order of human society reposes. If the foundation be ruined what will become of the superstructure? The Emperor William has therefore shown himself to be a true and far-sighted statesman."

MUSIC AT THE GLOBE THEATRE.

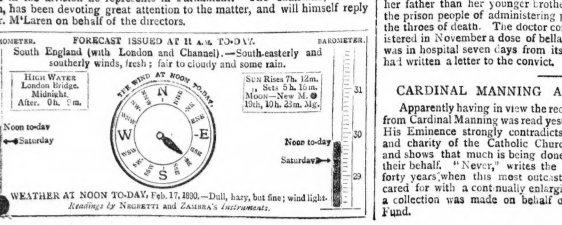
Mendelssohn's incidental music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is neither very novel nor infrequently played. Yet Mr. Benson, in his desire for perfect unity in his present Shakspearian revival, has taken care to include the entire score of this beautiful and familiar music, and while including it also wisely determined that it shall be done well. Those who were invited to the Globe Theatre on Saturday night for the express purpose of hearing the music, cannot have failed to feel that the orchestra was excellent, and far in advance of the grand pianoforte combinations which do duty for an orchestra at so many of the West-end theatres. In the persons of Miss M. Townsend and Miss Mitchelmore, the vocal music is well presented, and Mr. Stedman's choir has been well rehearsed. In truth, Mr. Benson deserves the thanks of the many lovers of Mendelssohn's tuneful music for the adequate manner in which he takes care that it shall be presented.

THE DIRECTORS AND THE CREWE MEN'S GRIEVANCE.

Next Thursday, at the half-yearly meeting of the North Western Railway at Euston station, Mr. Walter M'Laren will bring before the share holders the case of the company's servants who have been dismissed at Crewe, with other allegations of political partisanship in the management of the works in the division he represents in Parliament. The chairman, Sir R. Moon, has been devoting great attention to the matter, and will himself reply to Mr. M'Laren on behalf of the directors.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 8 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—South-easterly and southerly winds, fresh; fair to cloudy and some rain.



WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Feb. 17, 1890.—Dull, hazy, but fine; wind light.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

FOURTH EDITION.

ACUTE CRISIS IN THE COAL TRADE.

400,000 MINERS DECIDE TO STRIKE.

The situation in the coal trade is at present one which gives rise, the *Sheffield Telegraph* says, to the gravest apprehension. The miners' delegates have met and have determined to push their demands for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages to the bitter end. In addition to the men who were allied to the federation a few months ago, the miners of Durham have decided to join their brethren, and the men of the great Northumbrian coalfield have determined to throw in their lot with the majority. "Gallant little Wales," or at least the southern portion of the Principality, alone holds aloof, the miners there having bound themselves by a sliding scale. The adversity of England and Scotland may prove the opportunity of the Welsh colaowners, who ought to reap an abundant harvest if matters are rushed to extremities. In all, there are 400,000 persons employed in and about the mines of the districts which have to bear the brunt of the conflict, and the output will be reduced by this great labour struggle to the extent of three million tons of coal per week, or three-fourths of the total produce of our coalfields. There is indeed, as we have already pointed out, cause for alarm. The market is falling, and the demand for some descriptions of coal is decreasing. The greatest sufferers by the present agitation will be the coalowners of West Yorksire.

THE LATEST THING IN NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

PERILOUS ACT OF A NEW YORK REPORTER.

The latest attempt at newspaper sensation is reported by Daniel's Cable agency to-day. A reporter of the *New York World* leaped into the icy waters of the Bay from the deck of a mid-day ferry boat. The ferry hands did not pay the slightest attention to the supposed suicide, but he was promptly picked up by a steam tug employed for that purpose by the *World*.

MRS. KENDAL ON AMERICAN THEATRES.

Mrs. Kendal (says a telegram by Daniel's Cable Agency) is delighted with her American tour. She thinks the front of the house in American theatres is superior in all its accommodations to anything in English theatres. As to behind the scenes she is of a different opinion. She expresses her warm disapproval of the small and indifferently ventilated dressing-rooms which were found in nearly every theatre she has played in in this country.

GREAT ICE FIELDS IN THE ATLANTIC.

Steamers arriving at New York continue to report great fields of ice off the banks of Newfoundland, latitude 43 deg. 14 min., longitude 48 deg. 40 min.—*Daniel's Agency.*

A FORTUNE FOR MR. JAMES LOWTHER.

The *Irish Times* London correspondent states that Mr. James Lowther will become a very rich man through the death of a wealthy relative, who has made him his heir.

LORD SALISBURY.

The Marquis of Salisbury, acting on the advice of his physicians, intends to leave London to-morrow for the South Coast. His lordship continues to gain strength. The Marchioness, accompanied by Lady Gwendolen Cecil, arrived at Bournemouth on Saturday afternoon, and yesterday drove to Lytchett Heath, Dorsetshire, on a visit to Lord Eustace Cecil.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE EARL SYDNEY.

Yesterday morning Countess Sydney received from the Queen a telegram asking that the funeral of Earl Sydney be postponed until Thursday, and her ladyship last evening telegraphed compliance with her Majesty's wishes. The Rev. G. L. Langdon, chaplain to the late earl, conducted a service yesterday afternoon at Frogmal. The Empress Eugenie and the Prince of Wales will attend the funeral, which takes place at noon on Thursday, at Chislehurst Church, and it is understood that her Majesty has obtained a postponement of the obsequies until that day in order to attend from Windsor, where she will arrive on Wednesday.

FROM MR. THOMAS ELLIS, M.P.

This is from Mr. Thomas Ellis, M.P. for Merioneth. He dates from Luxor Hotel, Luxor, Upper Egypt, February 7, 1890:—"I am confined to bed from typhoid. To-morrow will be my fiftieth day in bed, but I am progressing satisfactorily. It is galling to be away from Parliament during the early part of the session."

A movement is on foot to present Mr. Ellis with a national testimonial on his return to Wales from Egypt. In pursuance of this purpose an appeal for £1,000 is being made.

RUMOURED CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT.

Persistent rumours are (the *Chronicle* says) prevalent that several members of her Majesty's Government are desirous to retire on the ground of age. It is added that some of the junior members of the Cabinet will be promoted to more important offices, while subordinate members of the Administration taking the places thus vacated will not for the present receive Cabinet rank.

THE COTTON CORNER AND THE COTTON TRADE.

A North-East Lancashire correspondent says there has during the week just ended been an extensive stoppage of the looms in East Lancashire. The rises in cotton have not been followed by advances in cloth quotations, and the demand has fallen off greatly. It is at present impossible to book orders for many classes of goods at a profit. The general closing of all the mills for the month is advocated.

A SWEDISH AFRICAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

A Swedish African exploring expedition, under the command of Nils Zachrisson, the well-known Swedish explorer, is at present being fitted out, and will start for Zanzibar in a few weeks time. The expedition will (the London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* writes) have a commercial and scientific purpose, and where possible will co-operate in the repression of the slave trade. The route followed will be that generally taken to the Great Lakes, and the men will be armed with repeating rifles and other modern weapons. A Maxim gun will also accompany the force, while a small screw steamer, which can be carried in sections, will be carried for traversing the lakes. The force will consist of 110 Europeans who will be under a three years' engagement and the necessary complement of natives as porters. The leader of the new expedition, Nils Zachrisson, although only thirty years of age, is a veteran traveller and explorer. He has travelled extensively in South America, New Zealand, Australia, New Caledonia, Asia Minor, and in Africa, and is well known among geographers. It is reported that Herr Zachrisson is in communication with Emin Pasha and with Captain Shedine, and that the former may be the companion of his prospective travels. The funds for the outfit of the expedition have been found by capitalists in America and Sweden.

A DYNAMITER ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.

Miss Daly, sister of John Daly, the Birmingham dynamiter, has returned to Limerick after visiting her brother in Blackburn Prison. She says Daly has undergone a wonderful change, and looks more likely to be her father than her younger brother. He has had the influenza. He accused the prison people of administering poison to him, and said he was actually in the throes of death. The doctor confirmed this, and said the assistant administered in November a dose of belladonna in mistake three times, and Daly was in hospital seven days from its effects. The Marchioness of Queensberry had written a letter to the convict.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE BARNARDO CASES.

Apparently having in view the recent action of Dr. Barnardo, a pastoral letter from Cardinal Manning was read yesterday in all the churches of his archdiocese. His Eminence very strongly contradicts "the fabulous charges against the zeal and charity of the Catholic Church in the care of our waifs and strays," and shows that much is being done by the organizations of the Church on their behalf. "Never," writes the Cardinal, "has there been a moment for forty years when this most outcast class of children has not been specially cared for with a continually enlarging provision." At the close of each mass a collection was made on behalf of the Orphanage and Destitute Schools Fund.

MORE ABOUT THE BURGLAR WHITTAM.

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

The man Whittam, who fired a revolver twice at the two policemen who arrested him on suspicion of being a burglar early on the morning of January 28, and who since his arrest has made daring attempts to escape from the prison van and from Holloway Prison, still continues to cause a good deal of anxiety to the authorities. After his committal for trial and removal from Southwark police-court on Thursday last he behaved very quietly on the journey to Holloway, but when once inside the prison, finding no attempt had been made to effect his rescue, he became very violent, and next morning it was found necessary to place him in irons. It appears that he tried to strangle himself, but was prevented, and next endeavoured to open one of the principal arteries on one of his hands by tearing it with his finger nails. In consequence of these attempts he has been placed under special and constant supervision ever since, two warders being told off for the purpose. The prisoner has written further several extraordinary letters, addressed to his wife, in the hope of getting them passed out of the prison to her, but in each case they have been discovered and stopped by the governor.

The police have expressed astonishment that Whittam, whom they now consider to have been an expert burglar, has never before, so far as can at present be ascertained, been convicted of any offence. Inquiries as to his past life have been set on foot, and it has been ascertained that he is the son of a well-to-do country farmer. At nineteen years of age he entered the 3rd Hussars, in which he served three years, most of the time doing duty in Ireland. He has since been a beerseller, a bookmaker, and a billposter, but in neither venture was not altogether successful. Subsequently he joined a pantomime company, and started in business as a coffeehouse keeper in York-street, Lambeth, where upon his arrest a number of burglars' accessories were discovered, and a large number of pawn tickets, some of which have been found to relate to property obtained by burglaries in South London.

NINE SHILLINGS A WEEK AND EIGHT IN A FAMILY.

The wife of a Stebbing labourer has written to an Essex paper drawing a picture of how the poor of her class live, or perhaps we should say, how they die, from day to day. Eight in family, all told, is the case of the Stebbing labourer's household—eight mouths that have somehow to be fed out of the breadwinner's wages, which are nine shillings a week as a rule, but "often no more than seven." Nine shillings, we are reminded, "comes to a halfpenny each a meal and barely two shillings over," leaving two shillings for coal and all the other things that are wanted, even in the poorest man's home. "Sir," says this humble Essex writer, "may husband has to go to work with his feet wet nearly every day, and but a very little to take with him; and my children have to go to school the same." Well may the Stebbing labourer's wife exclaim, "They find fault with the workhouses; but they live better there than I do, and have good shoes." Perhaps, if the Allotment Act had been, as Audrey says, "a real thing," it might have fared a trifle better in this Essex household; it could hardly fare worse.

THE NORWEGIANS AND MR. DU CHAILLU'S THEORY.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. H. L. Brakstad gave a lecture at St. George's Hall under the auspices of the Sunday Lecture Society, on "Norway: its Scenery and its People," illustrated by a series of beautiful oxy-hydrogen lantern illustrations of scenery. Referring to Mr. Du Chaillu's conclusions concerning the real ancestors of the English race, Mr. Brakstad said that the Norwegians certainly felt proud of being acknowledged as such, but he was afraid that the Scandinavians and their men of science would not accept this theory. He thought that the correct way of expressing the true relationship between the two nationalities would be to say that the English and Norwegians were "cousins." The character and condition of the Norwegian peasants were, the lecturer said, undergoing a slow but complete change. Sheep farms were far more numerous than in former periods, and it was noticeable that the tilling of the soil was an occupation that was more generally practised. Mr. Brakstad, in conclusion, observed that a thousand years later than the invasion of the Vikings Norsemen and their successors were contemplating an invasion of a peaceful kind—with their authors, their poets, and their artists, to gain the sympathy of the English for their hopes and inspirations, for their national life and movements.

LENT PREACHERS AT THE CHAPEL ROYAL, ST. JAMES'S.

The Earl of Lathom has appointed the following preachers:—

Wednesdays.—Feb. 19, Bishop of London; 26, Rev. J. F. Kitto. March 5, Rev. F. J. Mitchell; 12, Canon Drake; 19, Canon Bridgeman; 26, Rev. W. Barker. April 2, Prebendary Forrest.

Fridays.—Feb. 21, Archdeacon of London; 28, Canon Fleming; March 7, Canon Prothero; 14, Rev. F. r. Troutbeck; 21, Rev. T. T. Shore; 28, Rev. H. White; Good Friday, Dean of Westminster.

Sundays.—February 23, Bishop of St. David's; March 2, Bishop of Rochester; 9, Bishop of Derry; 16, Bishop of Ely; 23, Bishop of Meath; Palm Sunday, Archbishop of York.

BATTLE OF FLOWERS AT NICE.

A second Battle of Flowers was fought yesterday on the Promenade des Anglais, Nice, but the engagement was complicated with fusillades of confetti, which were used to-day for the first time during the present carnival. The confetti were mainly the small beans familiar to people who have ever witnessed these fêtes. Iron masks were worn to protect the face against injury. Those who had no masks soon retired from the field, or rather, the promenade, for the beans were thrown with utter recklessness. The weather was fine. The town is crowded with strangers, and there is hardly a room to be had now.

A NEW THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A new theosophical society has been constituted under the title of the Christo-Theosophical Society. It is denied that the new society is in the slightest degree in any way an opposition to the existing association, but seeks to cover ground which that society as yet does not cover. It appeals to those who, while feeling how crude the ordinary interpretation given of Christian doctrine in sermons and theological writings often is, yet are sure that there is an interpretation of Christian truth which is in harmony both with reason and intuition. The society meets every Thursday, at a quarter-past four P.M., in the drawing-room of the St. Nicholas Club, 81A, Queen Victoria-street (close to the Mansion House station). Papers are read, and followed by discussion.

LORD BRASSEY ON BRITAIN'S SUPERIORITY.

Lord Brassey prefaced his Saturday night's lecture at Toynbee Hall, on "The Relative Efficiency of English and Foreign Labour," with the statement that he intended shortly to resign the editorship of the *Naval Annual*, in order that he may devote more time to the consideration of work and wages. Passing to his subject, Lord Brassey dwelt upon the supremacy of England in almost every trade to which she put her hands. It was only in the manufacture of silk and in skilled art work that the British workman was beaten by his continental competitors—a fault which technical schools were doing much to remedy. Shipbuilding was a trade in which she especially excelled, all other countries paling into insignificance before her triumphant ascendancy. He expressed his gratification at the establishment of trades unions, which he thought conducive to the prosperity of the country, and intimated his wish that fuller information upon commercial subjects could be available for the working man.

HOW STANLEY DISPOSED OF A TRAITOR.

At its usual Saturday night dinner the Savage Club entertained Lieutenant Stairs, Stanley's lieutenant, who arrived in London on the previous day. Mr. Wellcome, the honorary secretary to the forthcoming American dinner to Stanley, being in the chair. The company included Mr. Thomas Stevens, the famous bicyclist, who, as already reported, was the first journalist to meet Stanley; Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, Sir William Robinson, the Governor of Western Australia, and Governor Waller, late Consul-General for the United States. Lieutenant Stairs, in an unaffected and most telling way, paid a very high tribute, first to Stanley as a commander, and then to Stevens for his bravery in making the dash single-handed through the hostile Bushiri country and through the German military lines, coming into the camp and being able to greet the remnants of the expedition. Both Stairs and Stevens described Stanley and Emin as differing greatly in temperament, but each, they stated, had the greatest admiration of the other, and their relations were most friendly. One anecdote told by Mr. Stevens of the way in which Stanley disposed of the Egyptian officer who was convicted of having plotted to hand the expedition over to the Mahdi is worth repeating. The officer, who was suffering from acute gastritis, had himself carried into a chair outside the tent. Turning to the incriminated officer, he said: "We have come through a thousand difficulties to save you and yours. Meanwhile you have been plotting to destroy us. Depart to Cairo." Saying these words he pointed to a bough of a tree where justice was done after the fashion of Judge Lynch.

The Cardiff Tramway Company's men again all came out on strike on Saturday morning, and, owing to the dismissal by the company of one of the inspectors named Steel, not a single tramcar ran after an early hour. An advertisement has been issued for one hundred fresh drivers and conductors.

THE "TIMES" AT THE LAST DITCH.

IT DECLARES THAT MR. PARNELL OUGHT TO BE IN GAOL.

On the strength of the Attorney-General's speech at Oxford, the *Times* has got on its high-horse again to-day, and ventures to suggest that the members of Parliament adjudged by the Commission guilty of criminal conspiracy ought to be at present in one of her Majesty's gaols. "The Attorney-General," it says, "shows that every one of the charges which the Commissioners have held to be proved were repelled with energy and passion by Sir Charles Russell, and that those arguments on which Sir Charles Russell mainly relied, in his attempt to explain away the facts set forth in our articles on 'Parnellism and Crime,' have been dismissed by the Commissioners as illusory and baseless," and it continues: "The truth is that nine-tenths, at the very least, of the evasions, the denials, and the assumptions that have constituted the political stock-in-trade of the Separatists for years past, and that were cleverly massed together in a forensic form by Sir Charles Russell have been swept away by the findings of the Commissioners. We are in fact brought back to the position from which we started three years ago. Is it safe, is it honourable, that the government of Ireland should be handed over to Mr. Parnell and his followers?" Mr. Gladstone and his followers, it says, "cannot play fast and loose with their own consciences. If they are resolved to continue in alliance with the Parnellites, some of them members of a treasonable conspiracy, most of them members of a criminal conspiracy intended to coerce and intimidate and fruitful in crime, nearly all of them receiving the help of the dynamite party in America after the exposure of its wicked plots, let the choice be taken in the open day and let the nation pass judgment upon it. It ought not to be forgotten that Mr. Gladstone's Government, while they were still Unionists, placed Mr. Parnell and several of his leading colleagues on trial for a criminal and treasonable conspiracy and failed owing to the disagreement of the jury. We have never heard, however, that their failure was denounced as a proof of bad faith by any persons except those who lucky enough on that occasion to escape from justice, but some of whom at all events ought, according to the finding of the Commissioners, to be now tenants of one of her Majesty's prisons."

WHAT WILL MINISTERS DO WITH IT?

"There are only two ways in which they can now carry the matter further," writes the London representative of the *Yorkshire Post* (C). "They might prosecute the Irish members afresh for offences substantially identical with those for which most of them have already suffered imprisonment—but this would be the merest anti-climax. Or they may move the expulsion of these members from the House of Commons, as indeed if all the charges brought by the *Times* had been proved it would have been their obvious and simple duty to have done, even if a general election had followed. But, under the circumstances, what sensible man would recommend such a course?"

The same correspondent says:—"Opinion varies greatly as to the nature of the decision of Ministers on Saturday, but the most widely accepted rumour current is that the Government decided to take no action whatever beyond formally recording the issue of the report. Should the Opposition demand a Select Committee, it is considered possible that the Government might, under certain conditions be prepared to grant it. But on no account will it be allowed to degenerate into a fishing inquiry with regard to the genesis of the Pigott letters which have already been sufficiently exploded."

WILL THERE BE A PROSECUTION?

The London correspondent of the *Dublin Express* says a member of the Government mentioned to him on Saturday night his strong impression that there would be no prosecution founded on the Parnell Commission Report, but that certain members of the Cabinet were of opinion that there ought to be.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN ANTI-PARNELLITE PRINT.

Here is what the editor of that venomous anti-Parnellite print, the *Referee*, says concerning the Report:—"Small wonder that his followers should have such immense faith in Mr. Parnell: his luck is nothing less than colossal. And his luck extends every now and again to the entire Home Rule party. Short of an absolute acquittal on all counts—which was, by the way, impossible—a finding more favourable to the Parnellites than that of the three judges who sat in commission could not have been anticipated. Mr. Parnell actually does get acquitted of every charge in any way important that affected him personally. There is no use in blinking inexorable facts, or in endeavouring to make out that the *Times* in any way made good its accusations. The *Times* fell into a trap, and flounder as it might, and did, it has not managed even yet to get clear of it. What has been proved against the Parnellites everybody knew before the *Times* made its gigantic muddle; whatever was new is shown to be untrue, or at best is not proven. No right-minded man would ask judges to say what they do not think; but Hannen, Day, and Smith have by their Blue-book given Home Rule such a lift as it has never had previously. For which we have to thank none but the Blunderer of Printing House-square, and the weak-kneed halting Conservative Government who pinned their faith to said Blunderer in the foolish belief that it was still the Thunderer. Also we have to thank Mr. Parnell's wonderfully thick streak of good fortune. Until he strikes the end of this nothing he can do will harm him or his party. 'Tis better to be born lucky than rich, or even righteous. Many a man with a far better case than Mr. Parnell possessed has, by the juggle of English law (and by not being privileged to have a Special Commission all to himself), been at the finish left sad and lamenting."

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMISSION.

"It will not escape notice (says the *Weekly Dispatch*) that in so far as the charges of the *Times* are concerned with moral as distinguished from legal crime, and deal with facts instead of matters of opinion or inference, the verdict of the Commission is 'Not guilty.' When we remember that the Commission was composed of an Irish landlord, an English Catholic, and a Liberal Unionist the Report is all the more significant. No one, of course, doubted that the three eminent judges would do their best to be impartial, and when dealing with matters of fact and of real crime they are thoroughly successful: but when they get into the region of politics or agrarian difficulties they are far indeed from accomplishing that which most surely they desired. They have based their reasoning upon ancient and exploded fallacies. This, however, is a small matter. A judge on politics does not speak *ex cathedrâ*, and nobody will attach the slightest importance to their opinions on the Irish land question. They give the go-by to all Sir Charles Russell's arguments; begin Irish history in 1887, and come to a result which can only excite a smile of pity. . . . It is affirmed that 'the respondents' took the money of the physical force party, and 'abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.' To this there is the sufficient reply that Mr. Parnell's antipathy to Mr. Patrick Ford's method provoked Mr. Ford's vehement hostility, that in America Mr. Parnell was received, not by Mr. Ford, but by the governors and leading citizens of every State he visited: and that the money transmitted by Patrick Ford was taken from dynamite and applied to constitutional agitation."

WHAT AMERICAN PAPERS SAY.

The Report of the Parnell Commission is universally regarded in the United States as a complete vindication of Mr. Parnell. Newspaper comments all take the ground that the chief aim of the opponents of Mr. Parnell was to connect him with crime, as betrayed in the title of the pamphlet, "Parnellism and Crime." The finding of the Commission that they had failed to do this amounts, say the journals, to a complete triumph for the Irish leader

HOW THE REPORT WAS PRINTED.

The document (it is reported in the *Birmingham Post*) was not sent in bulk to the printers, but was despatched section after section, and sometimes in single pages. These having been put into type, the copy and the "proofs" were returned immediately to Mr. Cunynghame, the secretary, who, by trusty messenger, conveyed a proof to each of the judges. Then commenced the work of revision. To such an extent was this carried that in several instances almost entire pages had to be "composed" afresh by the printers. Sir James Hannen himself, assisted by Mr. Cunynghame, made the final revision, but not until his colleagues had each received a third proof. When the report was at length ready for publication the copies were very carefully guarded, and even the Commissioners did not receive their official copies until Thursday night. These are more handsome volumes than the ordinary blue-covered editions, being bound very neatly in dark-brown leather. The actual day of publication was not determined until Tuesday, when the reports were printed.

THE EXPENSES OF THE PARNELLITES.

According to the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues intend to claim from the Government the payment of the expenses which they have incurred before the Special Commission. This demand is to be founded on a statement made by Mr. Smith while the Commission Bill was passing. He stated that if the Irish members cleared themselves from the charges made against them they would be entitled to consideration in the matter of expenses; and the Parnellites allege, and allege justly, that on all the serious charges they have been acquitted.

MR. T. H. BOLTON TO AGAIN CONTEST NORTH ST. PANCRAS.

The selected Gladstonian candidate for North St. Pancras is Mr. T. H. Bolton, solicitor, of the firm of Messrs. Bolton and Mote, 11, Gray's-inn-square, who formerly represented the constituency, but was defeated in 1886 by the Hon. Cochrane-Baillie by a majority of two hundred and sixty-one votes.

THE FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN ITALIANS.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER.

This morning the Italian, Ardolini, wanted by the police for the fatal stabbing of another Italian in Fleet-row, Holborn, on Thursday night, was arrested at Euston just as he was starting for Birmingham. He made some resistance, and when outside the station attempted to escape.

THE FERMENT IN PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon Academic Society has been dissolved by order of the police, for fomenting political disturbances. The extraordinary measures adopted for the maintenance of order are still in force, but everything is quiet. A meeting of the leading ladies of society here was held yesterday, presided over by the Queen and the Dowager Queen Maria Pia, at which provincial committees for collecting funds for national defence were appointed.

The Progressist Republicans and the town council are (a Lisbon telegram to the *Daily News* says) preparing to withstand the Ministerial dictatorship established by the *coup d'état* involved in the eight decrees. Their justification is that they delayed a revolution which was ready to explode, and I say delayed because the Crown is still in jeopardy, and preparations are being actively made to resist it and its advisers by unconstitutional means. Nor are constitutional means neglected. Progressists and Republicans are now solid one with the other, and all the Progressists are ready to become Republicans for the sake of the spoils of office, and may be expected to fall in with any revolutionary movement.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed on good authority that Senhor de Freitas, the new Portuguese Minister in London, having received a most courteous and friendly letter from Lord Salisbury on Saturday afternoon, had his first interview with the Prime Minister yesterday at Arlington-street. The conversation was of an unofficial character and proved to be highly satisfactory.

NEWS FROM OUR COMMISSIONER IN MATABELELAND.

Surgeon-Major Melladew, her Majesty's Commissioner for Matabeleland, has written home to his friends at Kensington from Palasuri, Manzerbo, announcing his safe arrival there, the capital of Khama's country, on the 6th of January. After remaining there a day, Major Melladew hoped to leave on the 8th for Balacvazo, whence about 250 miles more travelling would remain before they reached King Lobengula's kraal. During his stay there, which he expected would be about three weeks, Major Melladew hoped to attend his Majesty's grand review of 10,000 soldiers, which is the great event of the year, and he adds: "We shall hasten back with all speed in waggons, ten bullocks in each; horses won't live here. Thanks to the rain, everything looks beautifully green."

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

A despatch from Victoria states that Justice Drake, in deciding on Saturday a dispute, arising out of conflicting interests in seal fishing, held that the United States have no jurisdiction in Behring's Sea beyond that conferred upon the country by its membership of the Marine League.—*Central News.*

THE NEW SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Seyyid Ali, the newly-elected Sultan, will hoist his flag to-day, when his Highness will hold a large reception, at which all the Europeans resident at Zanzibar will be present.—*Reuter.*

NEWS FROM HAWAII.

Mail advances from Honolulu announce that the general elections in Hawaii took place on the 5th inst. The returns were incomplete when the mail steamer left, but there were indications that the present Government had been defeated, and that a majority of the National Reform party had been elected. Complete tranquillity prevailed.—*Reuter.*

A WOMANS SUFFRAGIST CAHMPION BANQUETED.

The seventieth birthday of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the famous advocate of woman suffrage, was celebrated by a banquet in Washington. Letters of congratulation were read, notably one from Whittier.—*By Dalziel's Agency.*

MURDER AND SUICIDE BY A PEDLAR.

A terrible tragedy occurred in New York yesterday. Isaac Jacob, a Hebrew pedlar, after murdering a truckman named Rogozinski, and dangerously injuring Mrs. Rogozinski, committed suicide. He lured Rogozinski to a stable under pretext of looking at a sick horse, and there shot him in the heart. One of the motives alleged for the crime is that Rogozinski had beggared Jacob by law suits.—*Reuter.*

THE ANTI-EVANGELIST RIOT IN CANADA.

At a meeting of the Cabinet held at Quebec on Saturday, the attack recently made upon an evangelist meeting at Hull by some French Canadians was considered. The Ministers decided that immediate action should be taken in order to vindicate law and order and protect free speech.—*Reuter.*

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE FOR MRS. BLANCHARD.

As a tribute to the memory of the late E. L. Blanchard, and as a compliment to his widow, who is well known in philanthropic circles, it is suggested—and the suggestion is likely to take a practical form—that a benefit performance for Mrs. Blanchard should be given shortly, in all likelihood at Drury-lane, with which the deceased author was so long and intimately associated.

BARNUM'S FAREWELL.

Mr. Barnum gave his last performance in London on Saturday evening. There was a very large attendance, among those present being the Princess of Wales, the Lord Mayor, and other distinguished personages. Mr. Barnum was profuse in his acknowledgments of the kindness and hospitality shown to him in England, and he promised to come again ere long with a bigger and better show than ever.

THE TERRIBLE CRIME AT WEST HAM.

No clue has yet been obtained to the murderer of Alice Amelia Jeffs, the young girl whose body was discovered on Friday in the attic of an empty house in the Portway, West Ham. The police are of opinion that the unfortunate girl entered the house without resistance, and that she had some previous acquaintance with her murderer, this theory being built upon the appearance of certain footprints discovered on the dusty floor of the room in which the body was found. In the neighbourhood the opinion is very generally held that the police should have made an earlier search of the empty houses. The inquest will take place to-day.

THE DATES OF HENLEY REGATTA CHANGED.

Henley Regatta is to take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, July 8, 9, and 10, instead of the three days originally chosen in the week before. The change was made in deference to the wishes of the Oxford University Boat Club, which would have been unable to compete in any of the events if the earlier date had been adhered to. There will be this year a day intervening before the Marlow Regatta takes place on Saturday, July 12. The Eton and Harrow Cricket Match takes place at Lord's on Friday, July 11.

Dr. O'Connor, Catholic Bishop of Omaha, is dying.—*Dalziel.*

The will of the late Sir Henry Yule has just been proved at £27,000.

The British Admiral sails from Zanzibar for Bombay on the 22nd inst.

The latest bulletin declares that the strength of Count Andrassy is diminishing.

The death is announced of Professor Andrade Corvo, a Portuguese statesman, who negotiated the Lorenzo Marquez treaty.

The Earl of Carnarvon is much better, but no date has yet been fixed for his departure for Italy.

H.M.S. *Conquest* has been floated with the high tide. She has not sustained any damage.

The next annual conference of the Evangelical Alliance is fixed to be held in Manchester.

An International Exhibition of Mining and Metallurgy is being arranged for at the Crystal Palace, and it is expected that it will open July next.

William Jackson, a steeple-jack of Middlesbrough, fell from a chimney 220 feet high in that town on Saturday and was killed.

The West London Tramways Company have officially notified that it is not their intention of proceeding any further in the present session of Parliament with the Bill which has been deposited by them.

Mr. George Kennan, the author of the articles in the *Century Magazine*, writing to an acquaintance in London, states that one of his friends in European Russia has been imprisoned since May, and will probably be sent to Siberia, for having copies of the *Century* articles in his possession.

The report for the past year, just issued, for Westbourne Park Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Clifford is minister, shows that it has the largest literary and scientific institute connected with it of any Free Church in London. In December there were no fewer than 1,276 members on the roll.

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock

HOME RAILWAYS DULL.—FOREIGN STOCKS FIRM.—AMERICANS WEAK.—SMALL BUSINESS.

The short loan market is for the moment a trifle easier, owing to the release of Treasury Bill money on Saturday, and the quotation for advances is little better than 5½ per cent. The discount rate for three months bank paper remains at about 4⅜ per cent. with only a quiet business passing. With the rapid collection of the revenue, however, the market can hardly look for any permanent ease until after the turn of the quarter.

There is little improvement in the amount of business transacted on the Stock Exchange, and the variations are of small importance. The tendency of prices is rather irregular. Conso's are neglected and show no change, while in the Home Railway market, apart from some selling of Sheffield Deferred stock, scarcely anything has been done. Foreign Government securities are a trifle better, with the exception of Brazilian Scrip of the 1889 loan, which has fallen slightly. American Railroads have all given way again. A despatch from Philadelphia says the expert employed to examine the Philadelphia and Reading acounts at the request of first preference holders has made a report confirming the trustees' figures. He says the amount available for dividend was practically nothing. The representatives of English holders, on behalf of whom the report was demanded, decline to confirm the despatch. Trunks are weak but Mexican, Railway issues are quiet. Copper mining shares are firm

President Diaz, of Mexico, has declined the offer of a new loan made to him by a syndicate of German bankers.—*Reuter.*

The return of the New York Associated Banks shows a further reduction in the specie average. Their total reserve has decreased by £540,000, and now amounts to £23,020,000, £1,505,000 more than the legal minimum. The latter has diminished slightly. Last week the excess reserve was £1,980,000.

The letters of allotment in Walery (Limited) have been posted.

The directors of the Millwall Docks Company remark in their report that the strike in the months of August and September, and the labour troubles which have continued more or less since the agreement was entered into, have been unfavourable to the trade of the docks, and to those causes may be imputed the larger portion of the decrease of 99,624 tons entering the docks in comparison with the corresponding half-year of 1888. The outports benefited to a considerable extent by the transfer of trade from the Port of London, but the directors trust that, so far as the Millwall Docks are concerned, the permanent loss will not be considerable. The remainder of the tonnage decrease is to be attributed to the agreements with the other Dock Companies, and in respect of which transfer of business the Millwall Company is entitled to reciprocal advantages.

Messrs. Angier Brothers, in their steam freight report, state that freights during the last fortnight hung flat for the first week, but the last se'nnight there has been much more business doing, and in one or two trades a marked improvement in rates has taken place. Iron and berth cargoes are far less numerous than this time last year, and rates much lower. Bunker coals are easier to get and cheaper. In shipbuilding the position of the trade is all in favour of higher cost to build, but a much lower range in prices bid by buyers, and builders are likely to find work scarce when present orders are completed. This check to building is most urgently needed, the output of tonnage for 1888 to 1889 being much in excess of the trade requirements.

The accounts of the Merchants Trust (Limited) enable the directors, after writing off all preliminary expenses, to recommend a dividend, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 6 per cent. on the £500,000 Ordinary Stock, as paid up by instalments, for the financial year ending January 31; to place £20,000 to reserve; and to carry forward £7,589.

According to *Kemp's Mercantile Gazette*, the number of failures in England and Wales gazetted during the week ending February 15 was 83. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 95, showing a decrease of 12, being a net decrease in 1890, to date, of 50.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 7,000 bales. Futures remain quiet, and sellers are the same as they were at Saturday's close.

The following are the latest changes compared with Saturday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian ⅛. *Receded*: Sheffield Deferred ½, Hull and Barnsley, North Western, North British Preference ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Risen*: Portuguese ⅛, Egyptian Unified, Italian, Peruvian 1870 and 1872, and Spanish Four per Cents. 1-16. *Lower*: Brazilian Scrip ¼, and Turkish Defence ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Fallen*: Milwaukee and St. Paul and Union Pacific shares ⅝, Northern Pacific Preference ¼, Norfolk and Western Preference ⅜, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Erie shares, Atlantic Firsts Mortgage, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼ each, Denver Ordinary, Ontario and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Advanced*: Nitrate shares ⅛. *Fallen*: Grand Trunk First Preference ¼, the Second Preference ⅛, and Canadian Pacific ⅛.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Risen*: Mason and Barry 3-16, Rio Tinto 3-16 De Beers 1-16, and Ottoman Bank ⅛.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
Consols (2¾) money	97¾	⅞
Do account	97½	⅝
Do. 1888	99½	100
2½ per Cent	85	½
Local Loan Stock	102¼	3¼
India 3½ per Cent	107	½
Do. 4½ p.c. Ru	70¾	⅞
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	¾
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¾
Do. 3 p.c. Scrip	102	⅛
Birmingham Crp. St.	110	11
Liverpool	112¼	¾

FOREIGN STOCKS.		
Argent. 4½ p.c. 1886	84	⅝
Do. 3½ p.c. Scrip	63¼	4
Do Treasury	94	5
Austrian Gold	95	6
Do. Silver	74	6
Braz. Scrip iss. at 91	75¼	6
Do. part paid	11½	9½ dis
B. Ayres 6 p.c	101	2
Do. Cedulas I	35½	6½ xd
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1886	100	2
Costa Rica A	90	2
Do. B	88	90
Egypt. State Dom	102¼	3¼
Do. Unified	94 9/16	11/16
Do. Preference	103⅝	⅞
Do. Daira Sanieh	83¾	4¼
French 3 p.c. Rnts	86⅝	7
Do. 4½ p.c. Rnts	105¼	6
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	89¼	90¼
Hung Gold Rentes	87½	¾
Italian	95⅝	⅞
Mexican 6 per c 1888	95	⅝
Peruvian 6 p.c	17½	⅞
Do. 6 p.c.	20½	¾
Portuguese	63¼	½
Russian 4 p.c. 1889	93½	4
Spanish 4 p.c	72¼	⅜
Turkish 1854	202	4
Series A	41¼	½
Series B	21¼	5
Series D	17 15/16	15/16
4 p.c. 1871	95¾	6¼
4 p.c. Defence	101¼	2¼
4 p.c. Priority	95	7
Uruguay Unified	75	⅝
Virginia Funded	41½	5⅝
U.S. 4½ p.c.	107	⅛

BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
Caledonian	125½	⅝
Great Eastern	82⅞	3⅜
Great Northern	125	6
Ditto A	105	7
Great Western	165½	⅜
Hull and Barnsley	33¼	¾
Lanc. and York	222	3 xd
Brighton (Ordinary)	155	7
Brighton A	153	¼
Chatham (Ordinary)	23¼	⅜
Cha. Preference	103	¼ xd
North Western	173⅝	¾
South Western	203	4 xd
Manchester & Sheff.	83	90
Do. A	47½	¾
Met. Consolidated	77	⅛
Do. District	30½	1
Midland	145⅜	⅝
North British Pref	77¼	¾
Do. Def.	62⅜	⅝
North Eastern	165⅝	⅞ xd
North Stafford	110	12 xd
South Eastern	125	8
Do. Deferred	101¼	⅝
Taff Vale	73	81 xd

FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
Canada Pacific	75⅜	⅞
Cen. Pacific Shares	33⅝	4
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl	69¾	70
Denver & R. Grande	16⅛	⅜
Do. Pref	49⅝	50 xd
Illinois Shares	118	19 xd
Lake Shore	103	⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	21¼	2¼
Louis. and Nash.	89¾	90 xrts
Mex. Cen. New 3 Ls.	72	½
Miss. Kan. & Texas	10	⅛
N.Y. Cen. Shares	108⅝	9
New York Ontario	18¼	19
Erie Shares	26⅞	7⅛
Do. Sec. Mort	105¾	4
Norfolk & West. Pre	65	¼
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	34	⅝
North Pacific Pref	75⅝	6⅛
Pennsylvania Sh.	55¾	6¼
Phil. & Read. Sh.	20¼	½
1st Preference	70⅝	1⅛
Union Pacific Sh.	67⅜	⅞
Wabash Preference	32¼	¾
Do. Gen. Mort.	61⅝	2
Grand Trunk Ord	10 9/16	11/16
Do. First Pref.	72	½
Do. Second Pref	48¾	9¼
Do. Third Pref.	27¼	½
Do. Guaranteed	75	½
Mexican Ordinary	37¼	½
Do. First Pref	116¼	17¼
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	75	⅝
Lombardo-Venet	11⅞	12⅛
Nitrate Railway	17¼	¼

BANKS.		
Alliance Bank	15	15
City Bank	22	3
Consolidated Bank	8¼	¾
Imperial Ottoman	11 5/16	7/16
London and County	90	1 xd
Union of London	40½	1½
London and West	70½	1½
London Joint Stock	38½	9½
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	66	7
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	56¼	7¼

MINES.		
Indian Consolidated	2 0	3/0
Mysore shares	5¼	½
Ooregums	1 15/16	2 1/16
Cape Copper	5⅛	⅜
Namaqua	2⅛	⅜
Mason and Barry	16½	¾
Rio Tinto	18 11/16	13/16
Montana £1 shares	1 3/16	5/16
De Beers new shares	19⅞	20⅛
S. African Explor.	22¼	3

TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES.		
Anglo-American	50	1 xd
Do. Pref.	85⅞	6⅛ xd
Brazilian Submarine	12¼	⅝
Direct Unit. States	10	¼
Eastern	13⅞	14⅛
Ditto Extension	13¾	14
National Telephone	6¼	½
Globe Teleg. Trust	8⅛	⅜

TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
London Gen. Omn.	199	200
London Street	12	½ xd
London Tramway	14¼	15¼
North Metropolitan	13	½ xd

WATERWORKS.		
Chelsea Waterworks	250	3
East London	211	13
Grand Junction	122	7
Kent	271	6 xd
Lambeth	252	6
New River, New	350	5 xr
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	155	70
W. Middlesex	251	5

GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Gaslight & Coke A	242	5 xd
Imp. Continental	213	18
South Metro. A	237	92
Do. B	225	8
Do. C	235	45
London Electric	3⅛	⅜
Metropolitan	4⅛	⅜

MISCELLANEOUS.		
Allsopp	7⅝	⅞
Guinness and Co.	337½	42½
Hotchkiss	7	¼
Bryant and May	13⅛	⅜
Spratt's Patent	8¼	½
Liverpool Nitrate	13	15
Primitiva Nitrate	15¼	¾
Salt Union Shares	11	¼
P and O. Stm. Def.	202	7
Royal Mail Steam	75	6
Nat. Discount Co.	11¾	12¼
Hudson's Bay	21¼	½
Suez Canal	91¼	¾
E. and W. Ind. Dock	17	19
London and St. K.	33	7 xd

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	12⅞	13⅛	Oceana Land	11⅞	12⅛
San Jorge	5¼	6¼	Sutherland Reef	4	½
Tarapaca Water	10	½	Transvaal Land	¼	1 pm
Cit and Suburban	8⅛	⅜	G. F. of S. Africa	5⅛	⅜
Jumper's Gold	8⅜	⅝	Exploring Co.	15	18
Jubilee	5⅝	⅞	Rothschild's Exploration	2⅛	⅜ pm
Salisbury	8⅜	⅝	Southern Land	¼	½ pm
Ruby	15/16	15 16 pm	Eastman's Ordinary	16⅛	⅜
Lisbon Berlyn	7/0	7/6	Elmore's Copper &c.	6⅞	7

"Pall Mall Gazette" Office, *Monday Morning.*

Baron Huddleston's candid confession that he knew "something" of Sir Morell Mackenzie, and that he had heard of his action against Mr. Steinkopff for writing, and the *Times* for publishing, certain letters having reference to Sir Morell's treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, has had the effect of removing any chance which might have existed of the libel suits coming before that learned judge on the 28th inst. It is now understood that the Lord Chief Justice, whose attendance in the Court of Appeal will soon become unnecessary, Lord Justice Bowen being almost convalescent, will preside at the trial of these more than usually interesting causes on Friday week.

⁂

Considerable surprise was felt that no reference was made, either in the sermon or the selection of the anthem, or even by playing the "Dead March in Saul," at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, yesterday, to the late Lord Sydney, considering his long connection with its administration. What he would have said could he have heard a notice given of what he styled "fancy services," namely, a metrical Litany and what is practically a meditation on the Fridays in Lent, can be easily imagined. The only Bishop of eloquence likely to overwhelm the Lord Chamberlain and the Dean of the Chapels Royal with applications for orders of admission to the chapel this Lent, is the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, who preaches on the third Sunday.

⁂

A Bishop, writing to a former chaplain, says: "I hear that an excellent selection has been made for the Bishopric of Durham, but it is the closest secret." The delay is getting a scandal, and enables the enemies of the Church to say that a Bishop can hardly be an indispensable official, for it must be remembered that it is long after the appointment is announced before the formalities are completed, so that the new prelate can get to work.

⁂

If the Rosebery-Selborne-Derby compromise is carried out, and peers are allowed to sit in the House of Commons should they choose to postpone their entry into the Upper House until they are past fighting, how many peers will be left to support the Lord Chancellor? The rush to the Commons will simply eviscerate the House of Lords, and unless the deserters are replaced by an elective element, the Upper House will become such a shadow of its former self as hardly to be worth either ending or mending.

⁂

Lord Lamington is dead now, but as a political personality he died long ago, when he ceased to be Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Not that, even as Mr. Baillie Cochrane, he was ever very much of a political force. But he was in existence, and that is more than could be said of him after he was ennobled. To some men the House of Lords is like a half-way stage to the grave. Mr. George Wyndham and Mr. Curzon, who may be regarded as the Baillie Cochranes of our time, may well look with a shudder at the thought of the coffin-peerage in which they will one day be interred while still struggling to possess at least a semblance of life.

⁂

Sister Rose Gertrude has been interviewed in New York, where she was delayed for a few days, having missed the train connection to San Francisco. The good Sister says that many of the doctors in France cultivate leper microbes. "They showed me," she says, "their bacilli and explained all about them to me. Chicken broth is a great food for the leper bacilli. They increase wonderfully when placed in it. I visited the various hospitals in Paris, too, and saw several lepers. Did you ever see a leper? Oh, they are a terrible sight. Did you ever see trees in the country covered with white lichen? Well, their skin is just like those trees."

⁂

Before leaving home Miss Fowler was presented with a complete set of instruments for the study and cultivation of the leper bacilli, as is done in Pasteur's Institute in Paris. She is going to cultivate the microbes and see how they develop under different degrees of temperature. Miss Fowler has a microscope and delicate little syringes for the purpose of inoculating frogs and rabbits. A leper microbe (she says) looks something like the animalcule you see through a microscope in a drop of water.

⁂

Speaking at the Temperance demonstration held in South London, Sir Wilfrid Lawson remarked that the question for which he held a brief was coming to the front, as proved by the fact that no less than twelve bills dealing with the liquor traffic were before the House of Commons. Three years ago, when a similar "boom" was perturbing the publicans, a correspondent sought the opinions of both Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury on the subject, with the following results: "Mr. Gladstone, with due reserve, is inclined to think the course and tendency of opinion at the present day is likely to favour further legislation for the promotion of temperance."

⁂

From Arlington-street came the following reply:—"Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter. I am to say, in reply, Lord Salisbury does not think that legislation on the subject of which you write is likely to take place just yet.—I am, your obedient servant, R. T. Gunton." We leave the public to decide which prophecy has proved correct.

⁂

Apropos of the eight hours day movement, it is curious to note how public sentiment changes on the matter. In the Wesleyan Methodist Hymn Book at present in use there stands a hymn—a survival from the earlier editions of the book—beginning thus:—

> Are there not in the labourer's day
> Twelve hours, in which he safely may
> His calling's work pursue?

The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes had better take steps to have the next edition of the Hymn Book amended unless he wishes the chances of Methodist candidates in some constituencies to be interfered with.

⁂

It was very satisfactory to note on Saturday afternoon, at the reception at the Mansion House to the members of the Société des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, how thoroughly the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entered into the spirit of the subject. The Lord Mayor read his speech in elegant French, and with an accent which, according to several of the professeurs, was excellent, and the Lady Mayoress rewarded the little girl who offered her a bouquet, representing the French colours, by stooping down and kissing the child, in the French way, on both cheeks, and saying, "Merci beaucoup, chérie."

⁂

The reception rooms were very prettily decorated with baskets of flowers and palms, and the whole ceremony of the distribution of prizes to successful students of French was charmingly unconventional. Everybody was in the best of spirits, notwithstanding the wretched weather, which had prevented a number of friends and patrons of the society from attending. When, after the speechifying was over, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress mingled with their visitors over the refreshments, which, again in deference to French taste, included liqueurs and wines, which often accompany the French "five o'clock," it was plain that the genial spirit of Sir James and Lady Whitehead had descended upon their successors.

⁂

It is sincerely to be hoped that the "Children's Happy Evenings," which are to be inaugurated to-night at the Stanhope-street Board School, by the Hon. Mrs. Jeune, will prove the success which they ought to be. The large rooms of our Board Schools belong to those places which have long enough stood empty during many days and hours when they might have afforded playgrounds to the enormous number of children who have no nurseries at their own homes, and whose only playgrounds are the streets and courts in the squalid districts of poorer London. With a number of men and women who, like Mrs. Jeune, give their whole-hearted support to this useful movement, the happy evenings are sure to become very popular with the children, many of whom are as yet so little accustomed to any other frolic than that which consists of romping in the street, that they have actually to be taught to play.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash or 15s. per month (second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month, on the three years' system. Illustrated lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 24, JOHN'S MEWS, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

ONE OF THE "DANDIES."

(By One who Knew him.)

That two cognate personages like Lord Sydney and Lord Lamington should have passed away, at an advanced age, within a few hours of each other is a fact which of itself is worthy of record, more especially when we recollect that both men were of the race of those "dandies" concerning whom as a *genus* one of the twain was recording his impressions in Maga almost up to the hour of his decease; for there is little, if any, doubt about Lord Lamington being the author of "In the Days of the Dandies," whereof the famous Edinburgh magazine has published the first two instalments. I remember the deceased baron as long as I can remember any other prominent figure in London society and Parliamentary life, and I have never ceased to regard him with a lively interest ever since it was made known to me that he was one of the choice band of those who created and carried on that most extraordinary, as it certainly was the most brilliant, journalette which ever flashed upon and delighted those who were sufficiently "in the swim" to grasp the somewhat recondite meaning which lay hidden away in the tiny pages of the *Owl*, which, for the benefit of the present generation, I may mention was the first "society journal" of which we have any knowledge. In point of stature Baillie Cochrane was a veritable Anak as compared with his brother litterateurs, the now baronetted Algernon Borthwick and Mr. Henry Calcraft, his figure somewhat suggesting the rotundity of the renowned "Jacob Omnium," whose son we have still happily among us in the person of Mr. "Harry" Higgins. In point of manner Baillie Cochrane always struck me as being a little deficient, his main idea being apparently to convey to his interlocutor that he (or she) was standing in the presence of a personality compounded in about equal proportions of the attributes of a Brummel, a D'Orsay, and a Talleyrand. Indeed, a more self satisfied individual I have rarely encountered in my wanderings *de par le monde*. To hear him speak in the House of Commons was a treat when the question was a quasi-diplomatic one—so imated was his method, and so diverting his well-assured earnestness. His oratory was of what the French call the "palpitating" order, and it was just about as effective and convincing as that of the deeply-lamented "Bo'sun," poor old George Bentinck, whose scathing criticism of the Navy Estimates accompanied by shakings of his stick in the direction of the Treasury Bench, always proved infinitely more amusing than Toole in one of his wildest farces. Bailliff Cochrane, the late Mr. Eastwick, and our present diplomatic representative at Teheran, formed a mutual-admiration Triumvirate of the Gorst-Balfour-Randolph Churchill order in the early days of the Fourth Party. Unless my memory plays tricks with me, Baillie Cochrane's *cheval de bataille* was the Euphrates Valley; on that and kindred topics he might always be relied on by the Tory whips for a forty minutes' dissertation. I feel sure that Baillie Cochrane must have devoted days, if not weeks, to the preparation of one of those speeches of sound and fury, signifying nothing," as it was all carefully written out with a view to its subsequent appearance (frequently first person) in the *Morning Post*, between whose editor and the late peer there was a close friendship, extending over thirty or forty years.

Baillie Cochrane's annual address to his constituents—notably when he represented the Conservatives of the Isle of Wight—was nothing short of a solemn function, an event in the life of the old "Island Queen," furnishing material for local gossip and discussion for days before and afterwards, even if it is elect on the practical politics of the period was comparatively small. I never recall the figure of him who has gone without marvelling at the heroic patience which the "Dizzy" of the old days must have had to "keep in" with the Baillie Cochranes, the Bentincks, the Newdegates, and the other fossils who distrusted him, yet gave him a grudging support simply because they realised the hard and unpleasant fact that there was no other man on their side who could both reign and govern. The Carlton was for a lifetime a second home to Baillie Cochrane, or in Pall-mall, where, a quarter of a century ago, it gradually leaked out that he was one of the mysterious "Owls," he became the subject of much secret envy, and ill-concealed admiration. I have often (being blessed with a plurality of the paper) turned the leaves of the *Owl* to see if I could "spot" any of Baillie Cochrane's contributions, and, remembering the bent of his mind and the badinage of which he was capable when in his best form, it has struck me more than once that his was the pen which satirised Lord Sydney so sharply, yet good humouredly, as Chamberlain of the day when he issued his decree that all ridiculous akase directing the managers of our theatres to add an inch or two to the skirts of the "ladies of the ballet." The Chamberlain's supposititious article on "Naughticulture" (which he wished inserted in the *Owl*) might well have been written by Baillie Cochrane, whose light, almost feminine, touch, to some extent exemplified in the magazine art cles previously mentioned. When Baillie Cochrane was a young man he was an assiduous *habitué* of Lady Palmerston's *salon* at Cambridge House, now the Naval and Military Club: and naturally, therefore, the wife of the great Whig statesman whom somebody christened "Cupid," comes in for a share of admiring notice in the sketches very happily entitled "In the Days of the Dandies." "There is not the least question that Lady Palmerston's old-fashioned receptions kept the party together. She was a perfect hostess. . . . Now all that is (*sic*) departed: the publican and few have jostled the aristocracy off the stage of London life. It is the hour of the speculator, the schemer, the stockbroker. They reign supreme." Baillie Cochrane was a type of that *rara avis in terris*, an English country gentleman of the old, yet not very old school, who was equally at home among his acres and in the sauntering along "the sweet shady side of Pall-mall." An accompl shed *flâneur*, he had always "a good thing" to tell you, and would be delighted if you could cap his story by another a trifle better. In the sense that they were so familiar to our view, the figures of Lord Sydney and Lord Lamington will be regretfully missed by all to whom the West-end is an open book. Their characters were widely dis-imilar: the first was somewhat of a *fainéant*; the second a feverish, restless kind of politician, who might have done something but never did anything, except write for the *Owl*.

(By another correspondent.)

Mr. Cochrane Baillie was a great favourite of Mr. Disraeli, and with the late Mr. Agustus Stafford may be considered the founder of the Young England party. He was one of the best dressed men in London, handsome, genial, and kindly, a good scho ar, and a pleasant speaker. He was in the early years of the Oxford movement a great supporter of the High Church party, to whose interests he has always been attached, and formerly contributed articles to both newspapers and magazines, having a pleasing style. A well-known lady some thirty years ago was a great friend of him. "He might have made a great mark if he had been a poor man and obliged to work for his living, but he was too dilettante." He was early in the field in advocating that the Church should interest herself in the amusements of the people. In society he was very popular, but he was seen at best perhaps when travelling, or walking across a Scotch moor with an intimate friend, to whom he opened some of his countless reminiscences of men of light and leading. His description of an evening at Hughenden, and the contrast he drew between the luxurious drawing-room and the singularly bare dining-room will not soon be forgotten by those who have heard it. When staying at Blatherwycke with Augustus Stafford, some forty years ago, on returning from an election with him from Kettering, when the shoemakers had thrown stones at the O'Brien carriage, he said, in reply to an observation of the member for North Northamptonshire, "If these are the fatigues of an uncontested election, what must those of a contested one be?" "If the Conservatives cannot win the working classes, 'delenda est Carthago'!" He eldest son, the Hon. Charles Walter Alexander Napier Baillie Cochrane, M.P. for North St. Pancras, succeeds him, and there is a vacancy in the representation. He leaves three daughters, the Countess Delawarr, the Marquise Francesco Nobili Vitelleschi, and the Hon. Violet Marie Louise Baillie Cochrane.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.

The bad weather on Saturday prevented the audience being so large as the excellent programme deserved, and when Mr. Manns's baton fell for the opening of the "Egmont" overture the hall was but sparsely filled. The chief interest of the afternoon was attached to the first performance in England of a concerto in D, for pianoforte and orchestra, by Jacob Rosenheim, a composer who first visited England as long ago as 1837. It is a scholarly work, classic in form and spirit, in which the characteristic possibilities of both the solo instrument and the orchestra are carefully considered and observed. The pianoforte music was excellently well played by Miss Fanny Davies. The great orchestral success of the afternoon, however, was the beautiful "Scotch" symphony. We are constrained to ask whether those fashionable modern musicians who mention the name of Mendelssohn with a scornful smile have ever heard this glorious symphony? Mr. Manns's orchestra on Saturday did it full justice, which is high praise. Miss Davies in her solos—Bach's Grand Fugue in A Minor and Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso"—displayed that quiet mastery over her instrument and caressing touch which is now so well known; and Mdlle. Sinico certainly performed the most wonderful gymnastics with a voice which is naturally pretty and clear. She was recalled.

FLOR-ADOR, the Newest and Best Food, contains, in the purest form, every element for the nourishment of the body, suited to the robust and invalid alike. The Lancet and the British Medical Journal say: "This preparation is excellent." FLOR-ADOR takes the place of Corn Flour, Arrowroot, &c., which possess NO FLESH-FORMING CONSTITUENTS whatever. It is quite as palatable and MORE EASILY DIGESTED than any of these starchy compounds. Purchasers are requested to see that they get FLOR-ADOR, as many inferior qualities being often substituted for the sake of extra profit. The Flordor Food Company will supply three sample packets post free for 10d.—Depot: 17, Southampton-street, Holborn, London, W.C.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE SECULARISTS.

HIS RESIGNATION OF OFFICE.

Nearly a thousand members of the National Secular Society assembled yesterday morning at the Hall of Science, Old-street, to hear from Mr. Bradlaugh's lips a statement of the imperative reasons that compelled him to tender his resignation as president of the society. Delegates were present from various branches in the provinces, and the large hall was crowded in every part. At a quarter-past eleven Mr. Bradlaugh rose to make his valedictory statement. He was evidently suffering from physical debility, and was some time before he could proceed. He had, he said, for some time felt that the strain of work was becoming too great, and had more than once warned the society that he might seek a new president. The breakdown of October last had brought matters to a crisis, and his medical advisers had told him that a resumption of the old work would provoke a probably fatal relapse. He did not wish to give up the office which he had held so long; but he had no alternative, for he would be no sham president, and he could not serve in a subordinate position after acting as a leader for thirty years. But he would be grateful if he were elected a life member, and he hoped always to be a trusted counsellor of the society. Freethought was stronger to-day than in the past; but he believed that in the near future there would be a time of trouble and danger. There was a tendency in England to raise the anti-Jewish cry which had been heard on the Continent, and the issues of the report on swearing might possibly promote such an agitation. He believed, however, that the real conflict of the future in England would be the struggle between Freethought and the Roman Catholic Church, which was in Europe meddling in social and political matters. Mr. Brumage, a member of the Portsmouth School Board, moved a resolution accepting with regret the resignat on tendered by Mr. Bradlaugh, thanking him for the great work he had done, and expressing a hope that he might live for many years to take a distinguished part in the public life of the country and empire. This was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. Bradlaugh was subsequently elected a life member of the society. The new president is Mr. G. W. Foote. As a symbol of his authority, Mr. Bradlaugh handed to his successor a gavel which had been used in the old days by Richard Carlile and James Watson.

LITTLE LAUNDRESSES AT WORK.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT IN SCHOOL BOARD SCHOOLS.

An experiment in manual training of a novel kind is being tried just now at some of our London Board Schools with such success that its introduction as a regular part of the code, sooner or later, is almost a certainty. While boys are being taught sloyd work and carpentry, girls—as yet only a select few from the higher standards—are, to their no small delight being initiated into the mysteries of washing and ironing. The practical difficulties which were so long urged against the scheme have been got over by Mrs. Ernest Ford—a bright, clever young lady, whose enthusiasm for the teaching of house-wifery has led her to take up the work.

Every girl of the right sort delights in a doll's washing, and so it is little wonder that the large class-rooms at five different centres which serve *pro tem.* as wash-houses and laundries become the school paradise, and promotion to a laundress class is eagerly earned by good attendance and steady work. On certain mornings and afternoons a visitor to one of these centres may come upon a charming little scene. Imagine a large airy class-room with white-washed walls, and except in a corner where a black-board and a few desks are stationed none of the usual accompaniments of education. Neither smell nor steam proclaims the fact of washing day. Yet at a dozen little tubs supported on trestles, beside a dozen little washerwomen up to the elbows in soapsuds and scrubbing clothes vigorously on tiny washing-boards. Rinsing, wringing, blueing (with a nice discretion in the latter operation) follow. Then the clothes are hung out to dry—miniature bed and table linen, with the most fascinating little pegs, on the tiniest of clothes lines attached to the walls at a safe distance from the slightest breeze blowing. If, as a little laundress will inform you, the best drying day. And perhaps she will preach what she cannot under the circumstances practice, the superiority of out-door drying, and add the maxim "coloured things to be hung in the shade." Other full-size garments the colour of which denotes that they have come from houses where laundry work is not a fine art are also put to soak in little earthen pots. Then to the fire. Then comes mangling, and great is the anxiety of each to have her turn at the mangle, and but for the supervision of the teacher small fingers might come to grief. Meanwhile, one little laundress has been filling the copper, another tidying up, and two getting the tables which they have scrubbed ready for the ironers. Starch is then manufactured according to the most approved recipe, with a touch of borax and a suspicion of wax candle. Twelve little irons have been heating on gas stoves, and soon, three at a table, the little laundresses are smoothing, glazing, and goffering. Little glossing-irons are produced, and such a gloss do collars and cuffs receive as shall astonish the proud fathers and brothers who are to wear them on the following Sunday. The dinner hour has arrived, a group of little faces appears round the open door, with eyes looking wistfully into the fairyland from which they are to be excluded until the cruel Code will admit them to its delights. The little laundresses would still fain linger over last touches, but their kind yet firm teacher bids them go—and a word from her ensures prompt obedience. A lesson includes also some theoretic instruction of the simplest kind. A few plain practical rules are written on the blackboard and copied by the children, and they are drilled in those already learned. The word "serviettes" in one of these rules proves a sad stumbling block to the little class, and "teacher" having forgotten a comma, hears the rule read triumphantly as follows:—"Tablecloths must be folded in three serviettes in four creases." But the hard serviettes is explained, the comma inserted, and the rule read aright. Will they all remember that little lecture on the danger of wearing improperly aired clothing and the wickedness of laundresses who omit that part of their work? And all the little hints on manners, gentleness, and the commonsense rules useful in more than these humble matters which are dropped by the way by a perfect ideal teacher? If they do, what may we not hope for the future servants and wives of our working men?

FRENCH MASTERS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

For the fourth time, on Saturday the Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre held their annual meeting at the Mansion House. The ceremony took this time the shape of an informal reception, "afternoon tea," and the reception-rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, when, at 3.30 the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress took their places in the great gilded armchairs. After a tiny child had presented the Lady Mayoress with a bouquet in which the French colours, as one of the professors pointed out, were predominant, the Lord Mayor read an address to the members of the society in excellent French, expressing his sympathy with, and approval of, the work of the society to make the French language better known in this country. The secretary of the French Embassy, who represented the Ambassador, replied, dwelling on the fact that though the Lord Mayors changed year by year, the sentiment which they felt towards the society remained the same. Several of the French professors followed with pleasant speeches, gracefully worded, one of them pointing out that the French masters in England were like so many *commis voyageurs* who sold their goods in a foreign market, and another pleading that the Lord Mayor would use his influence with Mr. Augustus Harris, or another benevolent-minded theatrical manager, to give a matinée for the benefit of the society, the funds of which were not what they might and ought to be.

The winners of the gold medals offered to the best French students by the French Minister of Education were Miss Daisy Zingler and Mr. W. A. Le Rossignol. Unfortunately, the young lady, who has gained the prize the more honourably as she has taught herself, was absent on account of an attack of influenza, and the medal and certificate were received by the father, Mr. Zingler. Several prizes in books and certificates were given, and the reception ended in cheerful chats, mostly in French, over cups of tea, or for those who adhered to French customs, tiny glasses of eau-de-vie.

MR. H. PRICE HUGHES AND THE "ATHEIST SHOEMAKER."

The story of "The Atheist Shoemaker," by the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, is (says the *Chronicle*) likely to get the author into trouble. In this little brochure Mr. Hughes relates with much precision of detail the last hours of the subject of his narrative, who declared that he died in the Christian faith. The only particular which Mr. Hughes does not give in his narrative is the name of the "converted" atheist, who was a lecturer as well as a shoemaker. The secretary of the National Secular Society has forwarded Mr. Hughes a list of all the atheist lecturers in London during the past ten years, pointing out that every man in the list is now alive except a Mr. McSweeney, who died nine years ago. The secretary adds that he was daily with McSweeney before he died, and was with him a few hours before he breathed his last. But he died as he had lived—an atheist—and was buried as an atheist at Nunhead. Mr. Hughes, in reply to the repeated challenges of the secretary of the National Secular Society, has refused to give the name of the convert, out of deference, he says, to the feelings of his surviving friends. He has also been recently challenged on the same point by Mr. Bradlaugh, with a like result.

READERS LEAVING HOME TEMPORARILY can have the PALL MALL GAZETTE forwarded at the following rates:—Two weeks, 1s. 6d.; one month, 3s.; SATURDAYS ONLY, for one month, 1s. 6d.; three months, 4s. 6d. COUNTRY or SUNDAY MORNING, forwarded one month, 4s. 6d. Subscriptions must be paid in advance. Address THE PUBLISHER, *Pall Mall Gazette* Office, Northumberland-street, Strand, W.C.

"IS FOOTBALL DANGEROUS?"

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following list of football casualties in the present season, commencing the first week in September last, to the third week in the past month of January, taken from a carefully tabulated record of such casualties as have been publicly announced:—Deaths, 13. Fractures: legs, 15; arms, 4; collar-bones, 11. Injuries: spines, 3; nose, 1; knee, 1; ankle, 1; cheek, 1.—*Lancet.*

THE LATEST IN "MORAL WAX FIGURES."

The Eden Museum of New York has added to its Chamber of Horrors a tableau representing an electrical execution, in which is realistically shown the executioner, the condemned person, and the complete apparatus for killing the criminal.

HOW SCARLATINA IS PROPAGATED.

A picture-book which had been used by a little boy in America who died of scarlatina was packed away in a trunk for twenty-six years. After a lapse of this time the book was sent over to England and given to a boy of two years of age, who, a fortnight after receiving it, sickened from scarlatina.

THE GUILELESS HARPIST.

Getting into a third-class carriage at a suburban station, a Birmingham gentleman (a correspondent writes) found the only other occupant was a peripatetic minstrel with a large harp in a green baize covering. Presently the station where tickets was taken was reached, and as the train journeyed to New-street my friend was startled at hearing a sort of muffled whisper issue apparently from the harp. Seeing him looking rather curiously at it, the man in charge of it remarked, "I'm sure you are a gentleman who won't cause trouble. The fact is, when I haven't made much money it comes cheaper for my little girl to travel inside with the harp," and, hastily opening the baize covering, out stepped a businesslike damsel about ten years old.

BLOOD MANURE FOR ROSES.

Many rose growers have used blood manure for roses with marked success, and find nothing better. To prepare it for use, take say 16 lbs. of blood, and as soon as it begins to smell pour in 4 ozs. of muriatic acid and 4 ozs. protosulphate of iron previously mixed. This will turn the blood into a dark, dry powder, and it will then keep any length of time. Give each rose tree in the open garden ½ lb. of it, mixing it with the soil over the roots when they have started to grow. The results are marvellous.

SOMETHING LIKE A LETTER.

Last mail day (says the *Bechuanaland News*) Messrs. Rosenblatt and Wessels, of Vryburg, posted a registered letter, containing some important documents, to England. It weighed 238 ounces, and the value of the stamps on it came to £11 18*s.* 4*d.*

HOW TO MAKE A BIG "DAG."

The other day a young restaurateur in a provincial town, being invited to a day's shooting, thought it desirable to provide against the ignominy of a possible empty bag by purchasing a couple of woodcocks in the early market before he started. Having succeeded in conveying them to the moor without being observed, he carefully placed them behind a hedge where they would not be readily seen, and awaited results. In due time some birds were started, which took the line the desired direction, and banging away with his two barrels, the young sportsman announced he had brought down a couple, in proof whereof he dived in or tie hedge and presently returned triumphantly brandishing the brace. "Let's have a look at them," said his companion, surprised at his prowess, and they were handed up for inspection. "Too thin, my boy, too thin," was the comment, as they were contemptuously thrown down. "They are cold; I haven't been thirty years in the game trade to be had like that." The would-be shot had unfortunately reckoned without his host's business experience.

PATHOS IN ACCOUNTS!

A Bombay paper says:—There is romance in red tape, and there may be pathos even in an account adjustment. A municipal communication from the Victoria Gardens shows that sanction is asked to debit the Animal[illegible] Grant and Credit Garden Stock Account with Rs. 3-8, the value of a goat purchased for suckling a tiger cub, and when no longer required for that purpose slaughtered to feed the lion.

AN INCIDENT AT A DUBLIN CASTLE RECEPTION.

One of the episodes at Dublin Castle last week (says *Piccadilly*) was the fall of a very great lady *de par le monde*, who can courtesy with all the grace and suppleness of a Spanish donna. She wanted to make a very low reverence to lord - etland, when something, as it is supposed, caught, and the beautiful coronet fell prone, and "Oh, what a fall was there!"

A PRINTER'S ERROR IN THE BIBLE.

The son of the Rev. Dr. H. Adler has distinguished himself (according to the *Jewish Chronicle*) by detecting a printer's error in a recent issue of the Bible from the Cambridge Press. In the 13th verse of Isaiah xlviii., the letter "r" instead of the letter "f," has been used to commence the word "foundation." Dr. Adler drew the attention of Dr. Wright, Librarian of the British and Foreign Bible Society, to the error, and the latter obtained from the Cambridge Press for Master Adler the sum of 10*s.* 6*d.* from the Press prizes to any one who discovers a mistake. The lad returned the guinea to Dr. Wright, and asked him to credit it to the fund now being raised by the society to purchase the famous Fry Collection of Bibles.

A LARGE ORDER.

The most comprehensive application for legislation is made by a Nova Scotia enterpri e. Here are a few of the powers this corporation wants:—To acquire land, railways, mines, works, quays, docks, wharves, and warehouses; to buy, build, and operate ships, barges, and vessels; to own houses, buildings, plants, machinery, stock-in-trade, franchises, goods, chattels, effects, licenses, patents, and copyrights; to buy and sell; to borrow and lend money; to secure incorporation in any place or country; and to amalgamate with or buy up any other company.

A CATHOLIC COOKERY TEACHER WOULD NOT DO.

"Extensive and peculiar" are the ways of certain clergy. The Rev. J. L. Duncan, vicar of Christ Church, Carlisle, has, we hear, refused to allow his schools to take part in a scheme for the employment of an itinerant cooking teacher because the arrangement "would include a woman Catholic"! This is the first we have heard of there being anything sectarian in the boiling of a potato or the making of an Irish stew.

THE ACCURACY OF BIG GUNS AND CHINESE GUNNERS.

At a competition by the Chinese Elswick-built cruisers *Chih Yuen* and *Ching Yuen*, while steaming at a speed of eight knots, hit a target of 5000 s quare feet supernices distant about a mile, eight times out of thirteen, the *Ching Yuen* making eight direct hits in nine rounds. The guns were 8-inch 12-ton Krupps. On the same day two other ships, *Chen Yuen* and *Ting Yuen*, fired their 12-inch 37-ton Krupps, making twelve direct hits in twenty rounds. With their 6-inch guns they made twenty-one hits in forty-three rounds.

A TRAVELLING SHOE SHOP.

Brooklyn can now boast of a "travelling shoe shop." Its stock, of course, is small, consisting of about a hundred pairs. A push cart serves as the store, and recently, when a representative of the *Eagle Reporter* ran across the enterprising owner, as many as twenty or twenty-five people were gathered around him, many of them women. They would examine the shoes, chance at the si e, pay their quarter and take them home without trying them on. The seller called them "shopworn goods," but the *Reporter* believes that some of them at least were pretty fair looking second-hand shoes, blacked up and put in shape; for shoe dealers, it says, could sell scores of shopworn shoes at half a dollar a piece at a special sale.

RED TAPE IN THE STATES.

An amusing instance of red-tapeism is reported from America. A county hospital has been built in Omaha, and the contractors can get no one to take it off their hands. The county commissioners will only accept it through the architect, and the architect has vanished, no one knows where. It seems not improbable that the building supposed to have been erected for the benefit of mankind, will be allowed to fall into decay for the lack of a little common sense.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once used its delicious flavour has the first place in the household affections. Highly recommended, by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea or coffee is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

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20 0 0 „ allotment.
20 0 0 „ 2nd April.
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Payments may be made in full on allotment or on any Tuesday or Friday subsequent to the issue of Scrip Certificates under discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

Subscription lists will be opened simultaneously in Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, and St. Petersburg.

The object of this Loan is to pay off the outstanding Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866, amounting to about £6,857,000; and to provide for the optional Conversion of the Five per Cent. Loan of 1885, amounting to 39,962,000 Silver Roubles (equal, at the current rate of exchange, to about £8,772,500).

The Loan will be divided into—

BONDS OF

£	s.	d.	Fls.	Fl.	Rmk.	Roubles.
19	15	6	500	239	404	125
98	17	6	2,500	1,195	2,019	625
494	7	6	12,500	5,975	10,100	3,125

Interest will be payable quarterly on the 1st March, 1st June, 1st September, and 1st December, in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and New York. The first Coupon will be payable on 1st June, 1890.

The Bonds will be redeemed at par in eighty years by half-yearly drawings, and will be payable at the above places. The first reimbursement will take place on the 1st December, 1890, and this first drawing will include a sufficient number of Bonds to cause the Loan to have the same duration as the previous Four per Cent. Conversion Loan, issued in December, 1888.

The Russian Government reserves to itself the right to increase the half-yearly drawings, or to repay the whole Loan on or after January 1, 1900.

Holders of Bonds of the Anglo-Dutch Loans of 1864 and 1866, which, by Imperial Ukase, dated 19-31 January, 1890, have been called in for payment on June 1, 1890, as also holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1885, have a preferential right of subscription to the new Loan at the issue price, less discount, viz., £91 13s., and allotments will be made to them in full, provided they deposit their Bonds with the issuing Houses before the 20th inst.

Bonds of the 1864 and 1866 Loans, with Coupon of 1st April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment upon the following rates, which includes interest from 1st October, 1889, to 1st March, 1890 (from which date the new Bonds bear interest), namely:—

£103 1s. 8d. per Bond of £100.
£20 10s. 4d. „ Fl. 1,000 (or £841 5s.).

and Bonds of the Loan of 1855, with Coupon of 13th April, 1890, attached, will be received in payment at the rate of

£76 13s. 6d. per Bond of 500 Silver Roubles, which also includes interest from 30th October, 1889, to 1st March proximo; any balance will be settled by a cash payment.

For any Coupons missing from the old Bonds tendered for conversion, a deduction will be made from the above amounts of £0 15s. 6d. per Coupon relating to Bonds of £100, or Fl. 1,000 of the Loans of 1864 and 1866, and of £1 15s. 6½d. per Coupon relating to Bonds of 500 Silver Roubles of the Loan of 1885.

Whilst holders of Bonds of the Five per Cent. Silver Loan of 1885 are given the option of converting upon the above basis, the Imperial Russian Government expressly reserves all its rights in accordance with the text of the said Bonds, as regards any Bonds not presented for conversion.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on or before the 20th of February, at 4 P.M.

The allotment will be made as early as possible after the subscription is closed, and where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned.

In default of payment of the successive instalments when due, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

Scrip Certificates will be issued in exchange for Letters of Allotment, and the Bonds will be delivered against fully-paid Scrip, as soon as possible after the date of the last instalment.

Applications should be made on the prescribed form, and lodged at the offices of Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co., 8, Bishopsgate-street-within, E.C., or Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son., 70, Old Broad-street, E.C.

London, 10th February, 1890.

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Extracts from a Letter addressed to the Rt. Hon. Lord Basing, Chairman, by one of the Actuaries of the

Sun Life Assurance Society.

A NEW INVESTMENT.

MY LORD,

As you are no doubt aware, for some months past I have been formulating a New Scheme of Assurance which should, with due regard to the true precepts of Actuarial Science, be specially ADAPTED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TIMES in which we live.

In my endeavours to POPULARIZE Life Assurance, it has been necessary to have regard to the natural selfishness of man, as shown by the largely increased demand for and issue of Policies payable during the lifetime of the assured, and by the expressed wish of Assurers generally to be relieved from the MEDICAL EXAMINATION. I have also had to take account of the spirit now rife amongst us which introduces the element of speculation into Insurance, and I have, therefore, given Estimates of probable bonuses, as is now the usual practice amongst the American Offices transacting business in this country. The results of the American Tontine Estimates have disappointed those eager Assurers who are readily led away by the imposing appearance of big figures, so that, in addition to my Estimates of probable Bonuses, I have introduced an ACTUAL BONUS GUARANTEED by the wealth of an old-established Proprietary Office which has enjoyed the confidence of the public for the past 80 years.

These Assurances will be known as DOUBLE OPTION ASSURANCES, and, if Proposer submits to a Medical Examination, the conditions of the Contract will be as follows:—

An Ordinary Assurance for the first five years, at the end of which time a Double Option is allowed—

(1) To continue the Policy, without change of Premium, as an ordinary Whole Life Policy, with Profits from commencement.

(2) On payment of a higher Premium, to continue the Policy as an Endowment Assurance payable at death, or in 20 years from date of issue, the Profits accruing from the first, until maturity of Policy, a PORTION OF THE BONUS BEING FULLY GUARANTEED.

If, however, under this scheme, NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION is ever to be insisted upon, a declaration before a responsible Officer of the Society being deemed sufficient, Option 2, *i.e.*, payment in life, must be selected at the end of the first 5 years, and the Assurance will run for the first period as a Savings Fund for five years with compound interest at 5 per cent.

It will interest you to learn that Mr. WILLIAM SUTTON, President of the Institute of Actuaries, in the course of a very able speech, delivered at the Institute, on the 25th November, 1889, mentioned, amongst other matters, that—

"*The fact of Medical Examinations alone probably deters thousands upon thousands of persons of quite as good health really as those who propose from proposing at all.*"

I need hardly add that I fully endorse Mr. Sutton's views, and indeed have had the subject much under consideration for many years past in connection with the popularization of Life Insurance, the present plan having been incubated during the summer of 1889.

Although this Society is in the forefront of British Assurance Offices in widely and repeatedly announcing such advantages as "WHOLE WORLD" and "UNCONDITIONAL" Policies, "NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES," "REGISTRATION OF TITLES," and last, but by no means least, has, owing to the exceptionally large Bonus declared, as at Midsummer, 1887, been able to maintain that assurances in this office can be had "AT CONSIDERABLY LESS THAN COST PRICE," I am quite prepared to say that if the Society dispenses, under the circumstances suggested above, with a Medical Examination a great difficulty will have been removed from the minds of many would-be assurers, and although to forecast the whole future is beyond our power, I am firmly convinced that a large increase of safe business will result if we adopt in its entirety this scheme of DOUBLE OPTION ASSURANCES.

This is a practical age, and withal luxurious. My endeavour has been to add what I may not unhappily express as a "luxury in Assurance;" and I accordingly submit with every confidence the Scheme for your approval, commending it warmly and strongly to your Lordship and the British public generally.

I am, my Lord, your obedient Servant,
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS,
Actuary Sun Life Office.

To the Right Hon. Lord BASING, *Chairman.*

SUN LIFE OFFICE,

FOR DOUBLE OPTION ASSURANCES,

WITH OR WITHOUT MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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AGE.	Premium 1st 5 years.	Premium Opt. 2 at end of 1st 5 years.
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AGE.	* Sum Assured, Payable only in event of Death after 1st 5 yrs.	Sum Assured and Estimated Bonus.	Sum Assured and Guaranteed Bonus.
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1. "A Bill to authorize the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to make new Railways; to confer further powers on the Company in connection with their undertaking, and for other purposes."

2. "A Bill for the making and maintaining of the North-West Central Railway, and for other purposes."

Dated the 5th day of February, 1890.

EDWARD HOLDEN, Chairman.
G. F. COLMAN, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
Central Station, Southport.

LIVERPOOL, SOUTHPORT, AND PRESTON JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Liverpool, Southport, and Preston Junction Railway will be held, in compliance with the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament, at the Head Offices of the Company, CENTRAL STATION, SOUTHPORT, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, at 12.30 P.M. precisely (or so soon thereafter as the business of the Ordinary Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company to be held the same day, shall have terminated), and that at such meeting the following Bills as proposed to be introduced into Parliament with the undermentioned titles will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the proprietors, namely:—

1. "A Bill to authorize the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire Railway Company to make new Railways, to confer further powers on the Company in connection with their undertaking, and for other purposes."

2. "A Bill for the making and maintaining of the North-West Central Railway, and for other purposes."

Dated the 5th day of February, 1890.

EDWARD HOLDEN, Chairman.
G. F. COLMAN, Secretary.

Offices of the Company,
Central Station, Southport.

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	Tons:	H.P.	
*CUZCO	5,386	4,000	Feb. 28
ORIENT	5,365	5,000	March 11
LUSITANIA	5,367	4,000	March 25
OROYA	6,687	7,000	April 11
ORIZABA	6,087	7,000	April 25.
LIGURIA	6,248	4,000	May 7

* CALLING AT ALGIERS.

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MR. EDWARD TEWSON, of the Firm of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater (the persons appointed by Mr. Justice Stirling, to whose Court this cause is attached), will SELL, at the Mart, on TUESDAY, February 25, at Two, the important FREEHOLD PROPERTY (land-tax redeemed), 14, Buckingham-street, Strand, occupying a very eligible position, close to Charing-cross Stations, and overlooking the Embankment Gardens and the River Thames; it has a frontage of 37 ft. 6 in. to Buckingham-street, a depth of about 82 ft. 6 in. to York-terrace (a private walk over which the various tenants have the right of entry), and covers an area of about 3,862 square feet. It comprises a substantial and commodious building of five floors and basement, divided into numerous suites of convenient chambers, all of which are in occupation of capital tenants, the total rental being £860 per annum.—Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Gush, Phillips, Walters, and Williams, solicitors, 3, Finsbury-circus; of Messrs. Hemsley and Hemsley, solicitors, 4, All Saints'-road, Piccadilly; and of Messrs. Debenham, Tewson, Farmer, and Bridgewater, auctioneers and surveyors, 80, Cheapside.

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Free to the whole Maritime World.

The SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL COURT of the Governors of this Corporation will be held at the HÔTEL METROPOLE, Charing-cross, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), the 18th February, at Three o'clock precisely.

The Right Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P. (First Lord of the Admiralty), will preside.

It is deemed most important that as large and influential a meeting as possible should be secured. The Committee specially invite the Governors and all who are interested in the welfare of seamen to attend this meeting, and bring their friends. The presence of ladies is requested.

By order,
F. MICHELL, Secretary.

14 February, 1890.

Printed and Published by THOMAS HUNT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1890.